

THE CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

AND
GENTLEMAN'S AND LADY'S
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FOR FEBURARY, 1801.

Vol. 1.

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*Embellished with a beautiful Portrait of His Excellency the late
JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Esquire, for many years
Governor of this State.*

B R I D G E P O R T :

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY L. BEACH & S. THOMPSON.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND READERS.

The Gentleman who sent us the Extract from a work of Bishop Watson's, has our warmest acknowledgements : It will have a place in our next number. We do not mean to make our Magazine a Theological one, nor a vehicle for disputes respecting religion. But pieces like the abovementioned will always find a ready insertion ; and we trust will meet the approbation of our readers, let them be of what sect in religion they may.

We return our sincerest thanks to the Gentleman who sent us the extract, respecting the antiquity of the Guillottine, &c, and solicit a continuance of his correspondence.

Several pieces of Original Poetry are received and under consideration.

Our Historical Sketches of the present times will commence soon. In order to begin intelligibly, an Introduction, giving a succinct History of the latter part of the last century, is necessary.—When that is completed we shall give the history of each month regularly.

Gentlemen and Ladies of literary talents, are earnestly requested to favour us with the productions of their leisure hours. Communications superscribed To the Editors of the CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE, and left with either of our agents, will be forwarded and attended to.

We have to apologize to some of our Customers who did not receive our first number in season. The difficulty of establishing regular modes of conveyance has caused the delinquency. We hope to serve them regularly in future.

New subscribers who wish to commence with the year, may be supplied with the first number, by applying to either of our agents.

THE
Connecticut Magazine.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1801.

*Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Gov. TRUMBULL.**

(WITH A PORTRAIT)

HIS Excellency Gov. TRUMBULL was born in Lebanon October 12, 1710.—He Died August 16, 1785.—He received his Education at Harvard College, and commenced Bachelor of Arts in 1727.—He early began preaching the Gospel, and received a call to settle in the ministry at Colchester. The loss of an only brother, at sea, who had been engaged in mercantile business, was the means of diverting him from the pursuits of a preacher to the business of civil life. He engaged in the settlement of his brothers concerns; and so early as in the 23d year of his life, he was chosen one of the Representatives of the Town of Lebanon, to the Gen. Assembly. In 1740, he was elected an Assistant. In 1766, he was chosen Deputy Governor. During his continuance in this office, he discharged also the duties of Chief Judge of the Superior Court of the State. In 1769, he was chosen Governor of the State, in which office he continued, by annual elections of the people, until May 1784.

Governor Trumbull was endowed with great natural abilities, improved by the happy culture of a liberal education, and called to an elevated sphere of life. Many have been in a similar manner endowed, improved and elevated: but few have been called to the helm of government during such boisterous scenes of trouble and distress as were experienced throughout his administration. Invested with the office of Supreme Magistrate of Connecticut; Gov. Trumbull was called to act in perilous times, and to

* Gov. TRUMBULL was father to the present worthy Chief Magistrate of the state.

stand amongst the foremost in days of public danger. Year after year, one campaign succeeding another, the contest between this Country and Great Britain, was bloody, and the great event of our struggle for Independence, hung in suspense. During all this time, his wisdom, fidelity, and success in various resources, were conspicuous. Happy for this and the other States, that for such a time, such a character was raised up, and so eminently qualified for the services to which he was called. How ardent and successful a coadjutor he was to the illustrious Washington, many still remain, who can witness. Those also, who have had the honor to sit with him in council, and consult with him on extraordinary emergencies, can declare, how in a measure, he seemed inspired by the father of lights. Among all the Governors of the thirteen United States, at the commencement of the American contest with Great Britain, Gov. Trumbull alone was found a firm patriot, determined to abide by the liberties of his country, in all events. During the whole controversy, and amidst the darkest scenes, he was stedfast in the cause, invariably pursuing the great end in view and trusting in God Almighty to carry it into effect. He was industrious and indefatigable. Besides attending on stated and occasional meetings of the General Assembly, he sat *one thousand days in council*.—A circumstance worthy of remark is, the unusual health, activity and sprightfulness, which he enjoyed at his advanced period of life, and under such an accumulation of business, and such various and complicated operations as those in which he was employed. This circumstance must be attributed to the merciful support of *Him*, in whom he so firmly *trusted*. In Public life, Gov. Trumbull was indeed a star of the first magnitude in our Hemisphere, and by acquitting himself with wisdom and fidelity, with dignity and fortitude, in the illustrious part assigned him to act on the great theatre of the world, he hath acquired high renown, and rendered himself conspicuous, not only through the extensive empire of America, but among the distant kingdoms of Europe.—As a private man, he possessed the amiable grace of *condescending with dignity*—his temper was uncommonly mild, serene, and cheerful. His conversation was interesting and improving, his words were weighty and instructive; his speech was rather low, but his carriage and demeanour was graceful and worthy. His constant attendance on divine worship, and his unaffected piety and devotion in the house of God, were most beautiful. As a parent, he was affectionate, venerable and endearing; by precept and example forming the minds and the manners of his offspring. As a neighbour he was kind and obliging. As a student, he was attentive and careful of precious time. His knowledge was general and comprehensive; in Divinity he was deeply versed; his acquaintance with History and civil Policy was extensive, and his accuracy in Chronology unparalled.

In the preceeding detail, notice has been taken of Gov. Trum-

bull's unusual health and capacity for public business, till the time of his last sickness and death: should a question be asked, why he declined a continuance in office, an answer may be found in the following extract from his admirable Address to the people on his intended resignation.

*"To the Hon. the Council and House of Representatives in
"Gen. Court assembled,"*

GENTLEMEN,

"A few days will bring me to the anniversary of my birth;—
"Seventy-three years of my life will then be completed:—and
"next May, fifty-one years will have passed, since I was first
"honored with the confidence of the people, in a public character.
"During this period, in different capacities, it has been my lot to
"be called to public service, almost without intermission. Four-
"teen years, I have had the honor to fill the chief seat of Gov-
"ernment. With what carefulness, with what zeal and atten-
"tion to your welfare, I have discharged the duties of my sever-
"al stations, some few of you of equal age with me, can witness
"for me from the beginning. During the later period, none of
"you are ignorant of the manner in which my public life has
"been occupied!!—The watchful care and vigilance of an eight
"years distressing and unusual war, have also fallen to my lot,
"and have employed many anxious moments of my latest time;
"which have been chiefly devoted to the welfare of my country.
"Happy am I to find, that all these cares, anxieties, and solici-
"tudes are amply compensated by the noble prospects, which
"now open to my fellow citizens, of a happy establishment (*if we*
"*are but wise to improve the precious opportunity*) in peace, tran-
"quility and national Independence. With sincere and lively grati-
"tude to Almighty God, our great protector and deliverer, and with
"most hearty congratulations to all our citizens, I felicitate you
"Gentlemen, the other Freemen, and all the good people of the
"state, in this glorious prospect. Impressed with these sentiments
"of gratitude and felicitation,—reviewing the long course of
"years, in which, thro various events, I have had the pleasure
"to serve the state,—contemplating with pleasing wonder and
"satisfaction, at the close of an arduous contest, the noble and
"enlarged scenes, which now present themselves to my coun-
"try's view,—and reflecting at the same time on my advanced
"time of life—a life, worn out almost in the constant cares of
"office, I think it my duty to retire from the busy concern of
"public affairs, that I may, at the evening of my days, sweeten
"their decline, by devoting myself with less avocation, and
"more attention, to the duties of Religion, the service of my
"God, and preparation for a future and happier state of exist-
"ence. In which pleasing employment, I shall not cease to re-
"member my country; and to make it my ardent prayer, that
"Heaven will not fail to bless her with its choicest blessings.

“ At this auspicious moment therefore of my country’s happiness,
 “ when she has just reached the goal of her wishes, and ob-
 “ tained the object for which she has so long contended, and so
 “ nobly struggled, I have to request the favor from you Gentle-
 “ men, and through you, from all the Freemen of the State, that,
 “ after May next, I may be excused from any further service in
 “ public life ; and that from this time I may be no longer consid-
 “ ered as an object of your suffrages for any public employment
 “ in the State. The reasonableness of my request, I am persuad-
 “ ed, will be questioned by no one. The length of time I have
 “ devoted to their service, with my declining state of vigor and
 “ activity, will I persuade myself, form for me a sufficient and
 “ unfailing excuse with my fellow citizens.”

For the CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE.

MR. EDITOR,

THE celebrated Guillotine of bloody memory was ushered into the world as a modern invention ; but the following curious extract from Raphael Hollinshead, who published the *Descriptione of Britaine* in the year 1577 will correct this generally received notion—for this author after speaking of the various methods observed in executing criminals, says, “ theeves are haged every where, generally sauing in Halifax, where they are beheaded after a strage manner, and whereof I find this report. There is and hath been of ancient tyme a law, or rather a custome at Halifax, that whosoever doth commit any felony ; and is taken with the same, or confesse the facte upon examination, yf it be valued by fower counstablesto amount to the somme of thirteene pence halfpenny, he is forthwith beheaded vpon the next market day (which fall vsually upon the Teusdayes, Thursdayes, and Saterdayes,) or else vpon the same daye yt he is so convicted, yf market be then holde. The engine wherewith the execution is done, is a square blocke of woode of the lengthre of foure foot and an haife, which doeth ride vp and downe in a slot, rabet, or regall betweene twoo pieces of timber, that are framed and set vpriight of five yards in height. In the neather ende of the slyding blocke is an axe keyed or fastened wyth iron into the wood, which being drawn vp to the top of the frame, is there fastened wyth a wooden pinne, (the one ende set on a pece of woode, which goeth crosse over ye twoo rabets, and the other ende being let into the blocke, holding the axe, wyth a catche made into the same after the maner of a Sampson’s post,) vnto the middest of which pinne, there is a long rope fastened that commeth down among the peeple, so that when the offendour hath made his confession, and hath layde his neck over the neathermost blocke, euery man there present doth eyther take holde of ye roope (or putteth

fourth his arm so near to the same as he can get, in token that he is willing to see true justice executed,) and pulling out the pinne in this maner, ye head blocke wherein the axe is fastened doth fall downe wyth such a violence, that yf the neck of the trangressour were so bigge as that of a bull, it should be cut in sunder at a strooke, and rool from the bodie by an huge distance. Yf it be so that the offendour be apprehended for an oxe, sheepe, kine, horse or any such cattell: The selfe beaste or other of the same kind have the ende of the rope tyed somewhere vnto them so that that they drawe out the pinne whereby the offendour is executed. And thus much of Halifax Law which I set downe only to shew the custome of the country in this behalf."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *CONNECTICUT MAGAZINE*,
Sir,

The following case having excited a great deal of astonishment at the time it was first made public in England, its extraordinary nature may perhaps entitle it to a place in your Magazine.

Extract from the Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society. No. 464—page 143. Communicated by Henry Baker, F. R. S.

The extraordinary case of MARGARET CUTTING, a young woman who could speak readily and intelligibly, though she had lost her tongue.

THIS extraordinary woman, was born at Turnstall, a village four miles from Wickham market, in Suffolk, where she lost her tongue by a cancer, being then about four years old. It appeared first like a small black speck, on the upper superficies of the tongue, and soon eat its way quite to the root of it. She was under the care of Mr. Scotchmore a surgeon of Saxmundham, who soon pronounced the case incurable. One day when he was syringing of it, the tongue dropped out, and they received it into a plate; the girl to their astonishment, saying to her mother, 'Dont be frightened, mama; it will grow again.' It was near a quarter of a year after, before it was quite cured. The mouth was afterwards examined, with the greatest exactness, by Mr. Hammond, Apothecary, a Gentleman who perfectly understood Anatomy; the Rev. Mr. William Notcutt, and Mr. Benjamin Boddington, a Turkey Merchant; but they found not the least appearance of any remaining part of a tongue nor was there any uvula. These Gentlemen say, in one of the papers on this case transmitted to the Royal Society "We observed a fleshy excrescence on the under left jaw, extending itself almost to the place where the uvula should be, about a finger broad; this excrescence, she said did not begin to grow 'till some years after the cure; it is by no means moveable, but quite fixed to the parts ad-

jacent. The passage down the throat, at the place where the uvula should be or a little to the right of it, is a circular open hole, large enough to admit a small nutmeg. Notwithstanding the want of so necessary an organ as the tongue was generally supposed to be, to form a great part of our speech, and likewise to be assisting in deglutition, to our great admiration she performed the office of deglutition, both in swallowing solids and fluids, as well as we could, and in the same manner; and, as to speech, she discoursed as fluently and well as other persons do; though we observed a small sound, like what is usually called speaking thro' the nose; but, she said, she had then a great cold, and she believed that occasioned it.

She read to us a book very distinctly and plain: only, we observed, that sometimes she pronounced some words ending in eth as et; end as emb—ad as eib—; but it required a nice and strict attention to observe even this difference of sound. She sings very prettily, and pronounced her words in singing as in common. What is still very wonderful, notwithstanding the loss of this useful organ the tongue, which is generally allowed by Anatomists, and Natural Philosophers, to be the chief, if not the sole, organ of taste she distinguishes all tastes and smells very nicely."

This case being thought a very extraordinary one, and the members of the Royal Society being divided in their opinions concerning it, the girl was brought to town, and attended a meeting of the society. In consequence of which a physiological account of her case was published in the Philosophical Transactions No. 484, by James Parsons, M. D. F. R. S.

CRUEL RUSSIAN PUNISHMENT.

AN extraordinary event occurred no longer since than June, 1795, upon the frontiers of Kiow, upon the Dnieper, in Russia; when a man was seen fast tied upon the back, of a stag, which, probably terrified by this uncommon burden, was going at full speed. It was to no purpose that the spectators attempted to stop or pursue the animal; it was soon out of sight, and about eight days after the wood cutters found both of them dead in a wood, near Miedzyryez in Poland; the man so much torn and mangled, as to render any recognizance of his person impossible. It was however conjectured that he had been the victim of some great lord.

Another instance is related in the German histories. A similar circumstance, we are informed, occurred in the neighborhood of Friedberg, in the 16 century, thro' which place a man chained to the back of a stag, was seen to pass, and distinctly heard to cry for assistance, saying he had been three days in that dreadful situation, the stag having brought him all the way from Saxony. Some time after, the man and the beast were both found almost torn to pieces near the city of Solms.

AN ADDRESS.

Delivered at the Commemoration of the Death of General WASHINGTON, Feb. 22, 1800.

(Concluded from page 8.)

BY all these noble qualities united he gained and preserved the confidence of a great people, with few exceptions, far beyond the example of any other man famed in story. This day's solemnity testifies that his memory is precious. Let it remain so to distant posterity. Let his life and actions be narrated to our children, and to our children's children, until they shall catch the flame that warmed his noble breast, and future WASHINGTONS arise to emulate his glory.

But I must hasten to the most painful and melancholly part of my task. However good, useful, great, honored and revered—he is gone. It has pleased God to call him from this world, and we confidently hope, to enjoy a better; where toil and danger are no more. When compared with other men, he stood like the towering oak among shrubs; but he is fallen, with all his branching honours on him. Since then he can no more serve or instruct us by his life and example; let us seek to draw instruction from his death. In your imaginations, descend along with me into the silent and gloomy mansion of death. That hand which once wielded the glittering sword, a terror to opposing foes, and a wall of defence to his followers, now lies cold and motionless. That heart which once beat high with every manly virtue, has now ceased its motion. That tongue which once uttered the words of wisdom and prudence, is now fast locked in death. Those eyes whose sedate lustre once indicated benevolence and good will are now closed and void of light. And that whole deportment which so late inspired awe and reverence into all beholders, now, bereft of the great soul within, lies a moving and humbling spectacle of human vanity. Most forcibly do these words of inspiration come home to our hearts; *Put not your trust in Princes, nor any son of man; for his breath goeth forth, and where is he?* Such is the end of the greatest sons of man. Thus must all their glory fade away. From the least to the greatest, all must bow to Death, the king of Terrors, as this day's solemn rites bear witness. Let this truth be engraved on every heart, that we may learn to flee unto the Arm of the Lord strong and mighty; recommending ourselves and our country to his protection, since vain is the help of man without him. Vain also will be our dependence on Heaven if we prove rebellious and unworthy of its favour. While then we thus deplore the loss of our earthly Father, let us resolve to treasure up his councils in our

hearts, which bade us seek peace, harmony and concord ; which bade us do justice and love mercy ; which bade us reverence and honour the God of our fathers, which bade us deserve and assured us that then we shall enjoy peace and prosperity. *Than which, saith he, no maxim can be more certainly true.* Let us cherish his memory, and revere his name. Let his virtues and his worth dwell on every tongue. Let our infants learn to lisp his fame, and speak how much he was beloved. Let us emulate his example, and teach our posterity to tread in like honourable steps.

How good, how great, let each his offspring tell,
 How ripe in honour, fame, and age he fell ;
 Warm'd by the kindling theme, from age to age,
 Our country's fame shall swell th' historic page
 With statesmen, sages, heroes great in arms,
 To lead in Senates, and in wars alarms,
 Then truth and justice shall their standards rear,
 And joy resounding hail each rolling year ;
 Hope wrapt in future time, shall smile serene,
 And paint the glories of the coming scene.
 When wisdom, worth and virtue shall combine
 To bless our shores, and sing the power divine ;
 When white-rob'd peace, shall ceaseless cheer this land,
 And unborn nations greet her fostering hand
 From realm to realm : O grant propitious power
 Thy beams of light to fly. O haste the hour,
 When concord, peace, and justice shall embrace,
 In one wide family, earth's numerous race,
 When truth unveil'd shall shine from shore to shore
 Till yonder sun shall rise, to set no more.

Translation of Mr. HELMES's JOURNAL of his TRAVELS in PERU.

(Continued from p. 12.)

TO *Esquina de la Guardia*, the soil is exceedingly fertile, richer than our best garden-ground, and luxuriantly covered with clover and other flowering herbage. On these immense and beautiful fields, feed incredible multitudes of horses, cows and oxen, sheep, ostriches, and deer of all sorts. To view them, —one should think, that all the same animals in Europe, if assembled together, would appear less numerous than those which cover the plains between Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Tucuman. As far as the vision of the eye can extend, you see herds of oxen, and droves of horses, each from 5000 to 10,000 in number, sporting playfully together, and succeeding, on all hands, drove

after drove, at short distances one beyond another, and in countless multitudes. One of the largest of these oxen may be purchased for a single piastre; a horse, for two piastres. For a cow, it is rare to give even so high a price, on account of the extraordinary abundance of these cattle.

From *Esquina de la Guardia* to *Paso Ferreira*, - - 23,4 English miles.

From *Paso Ferreira* to *Tio Pasio*, - 15,6 miles.

From *Tio Pasio* to *Cannada del Gobierno*, - 23,4 miles.

From *Cannada del Gobierno* to *Impira* - 23,4 miles.

The way now lies between South and West, along the river *Tercero*.

The influence of the North Wind is here remarkably different from what it is in Europe. *There*, as is well known, it blows keenly cold and dry, from the frozen Ocean and the Polar Circles. But, before it reaches these parts of South America, it has been heated in the Torrid Zone and the Equatorial Circles,—so that both men and beasts languish and sicken under its intolerable ardour and withering dryness. On the contrary, the south and west winds, blowing from the vicinity of the South Pole, are exceedingly cold, they are thus chilled by the mountains of ice in the Southern Seas, and by the snows and ices of the Cordilleras and the Andes, which they cross in their passage hither. But, in these Equatorial Regions, the coldness of those winds is so moderated by the intense heat of the sun, that they assume over these plains, all the genial mildness of the temperature of spring. Though there reign all the severity of winter, on the summits of the lofty mountains by which they are bounded, they bring with them, copious, but very chilling rains. On the contrary, the west winds of Europe, are always of a genial warmth, of an agreeable, mild temperature.

From *Impira* to *Rio Segundo*, 19,5 miles.

The district and the river which runs through it, are both of the same name. The river is only a continuation of that of *Rio Tercero*; which, from this place to the commencement of the Peruvian mountains, bears the name of *Rio Segundo*.

From *Rio Segundo* to *Punto del Monte*, is a distance of about 15 English miles.

The total distance from the Capital of *Buenos Ayres* to the town of *Cordova*,—is, thus, about 542,1 English miles.—In the charming environs of *Cordova*, are,—many great rattle-snakes, eider-ducks, of extraordinary size and beauty,—abundance of parrots,—and a multitude of other fowls of the most beautiful and splendid diversity of colouring. Being seldom or never molested; they cannot but multiply very rapidly. For the same reason, fowls and quadrupeds are, here, in general, not at all wilder, than if they had been actually domesticated: they avoid not the approach of men; and hardly even make way, unless they be driven with some degree of violence.

It may be not improper, here, to remark, that all the way from *Buenos Ayres* to *Cordova*, you do not find more than a single hut, occupied by a family of lazy *Creoles*, besides each post-house. These *Creoles* are well-known to be the progeny of Spanish parents. But, they differ exceedingly in their temper and qualities from those of whom they are descended. They shew little or no sense of moral obligation. Their genius is deceitful, untractable, sluggish, and ungrateful. This I can affirm from my own experience in the School for Chemistry and Metallurgy at *Potosi*, of which I was Director. They are, with very few exceptions, utterly neglected as to education, lazy, disorderly, disgustingly filthy. What little instruction they receive, is nothing but the grossest and most unenlightened fanaticism. They are hypocritical—and intolerant to a degree of bigotry that makes them regard with the bitterest rancour, all the manners and principles of those who are, in any measure, more enlightened and civilized, than they themselves are. To their slaves, they are cruelly and capriciously tyrannical. Yet his amours and sensual passions usually subjugate the master himself to female negroes and mulattoes, who, in their turn, domineer over him with the most despotic sway. They are revengeful; and prone to every low passion by which man can be disgraced; suspicious and malignant; more abhorrent of the Spaniards from whom they have their descent, than of other Europeans.

The *Creole* is of a tawny complexion, His large black eyes, glow with the expression of the ardour and activity of those passions which inflame his soul. He is in the highest degree, close and cunning; hiding his malice under the guise of smoothness and flattery; and cherishing his malice in his heart, till the hour of his desired revenge shall arrive. His understanding being uncultivated, and he being a stranger to the exercise of any useful employment; his time, consequently, hangs heavy upon his hands, and he is the prey of every base and impotent passion. He is faithless to his promises and engagements, when ever his favourite propensities can be gratified, or his private interests advanced, by perfidy. Yet their native qualities are not such, but that the prudent care of parents, a judicious education, and early impressions of moderate and rational religion, might improve them to become highly useful and estimable members of society. A pre-eminent characteristic of all these *Creoles*, however humble in condition, is with great self-conceit, a childish partiality against every production of art, and every piece of dress and furniture that comes from Europe. They dislike whatever is not, immediately, an object of desire to themselves; and hence arises their aversion for the manners and commodities of Europe, not from rational reflexion and comparison. Hence, too, amid the greatest superfluity, they often live, in want of the most common accommodations, in the most sordid nastiness and meanness. They are basely avaricious and niggardly. They scruple at nothing, to

profit by the misfortunes of others. Even perjury becomes to them, quite a matter of course, at which they never once boggle, if there be aught to be gained by it.

Such are the masters under whose sway, the poor patient *Indians* of those parts, have so long lived. They languish for liberty; which, however, they want spirit and talents to vindicate to themselves. Yet, they are not deficient in natural sagacity, or prudence respecting the common affairs of their simple mode of life. Sometimes, too, the wrongs which they suffer, force them to break out into transient gusts of remonstrance and complaint.

It is the king's desire to make his American, as happy, as his Spanish subjects. While I was in Peru, several Royal mandates were, there, received, of which the object was, to mitigate the distresses of this unhappy race of men. But, on account of the great distance of the mother country, those mandates, were, at the pleasure, and for the convenience of the officers of the Colonial Government, either not made public, and carried into actual execution,—or if published,—yet, by one contrivance or another, frustrated and evaded. Nay, if any thing so generally disagreeable to the ruling part of the community, should be carried into effect; the consequences would be hurtful to the agents, and beneficial to none but the poor Indians, and the true interest of the government. Every governor now does as seems good to himself: the public revenues are diminished: and the inhabitants of the country are reduced to a state of poverty and despair.

The Indians are the only productive labourers among the king of Spain's subjects in these parts. All the gold and silver which comes from Spanish America, are procured by the labour of these unfortunate victims. No European, nor even the Negroes themselves, are so well able, as the native Indians, to endure fatigue and toil under the climate of South America. All that these valuable subjects of the Spanish crown, are allowed to retain for their subsistence, consists of yams or potatoes, and a little maize, simply boiled in water, and without the addition of aught that might serve to render them savoury.

CORDOVA lies straight South; and its situation and neighbourhood are extremely pleasing. It stands on a height of gentle elevation. In front of the town, is a charming wood.

In this place, we had to transact some part of the business which was the object of our journey from *Buenos Ayres* to *Potosi*.

The cathedral church of Cordova, is a very fine structure. The great market-place is, likewise, handsome, and is adorned with several spacious buildings. The streets are cleaner than those of *Buenos Ayres*; and are paved,—an advantage which is wanting to those of the capital.

Our Commission for Mines and Buildings, had, here, their resi-

dence, in a very agreeable house, which was formerly a college of the Jesuits. It is a spacious and massy structure, and is the ordinary dwelling of the resident bishop. But the bishoprick was, at this time, vacant ; otherwise the mansion could not have been assigned to accommodate us.

In its extent, and in the number of its inhabitants, *Cordova* is much smaller than *Buenos Ayres*, the capital of the province.

The average sum of the population of *Buenos Ayres*, is estimated at from 24,000 to 30,000 souls, including Spaniards from Europe, Creoles, and slaves. This information I had from the viceroy.

The inhabitants of *Cordova* are in number, only about 1500 Spaniards and Creoles, with 4000 Slaves.

The heat of the sun is, here, much more intense than at *Buenos Ayres*, which lies between the great river *Rio de la Plata* and the Atlantic Ocean.

About twenty leagues southward from *Cordova*, at *Tucuman*, where begin the first acclivities of the *Cordilleras* mountains,—there are found ;—(1.) An open, but unwrought vein of *lead-ore*, compact, continuous, and covered with bright golden-coloured spangles, which the people of the place describe as affording, out of every cwt. of ore, 12 1-2 ounces of silver, and which, from its appearance, may be judged to contain about 70 or 80 parts of lead, in each 100 parts of the ore ;—(2.) Another vein of *lead-ore*, partly of the same glistening colour, but interspersed with *grey ore* ;—(3.) A *grey ore* ;—(4.) A *copper-ore* ; intermingled with a pale earth ; the gangue,—quartz, with an intermixture of ore of gold, in a sort of leaves.

The following is a TABLE of all the mines which are now wrought in the Vice-royalty of *Plata* or *Buenos Ayres*, a territory of about 2,242 1-2 English miles, from *Santa Rosa* on the one side, to the kingdom of Peru on the other.

TABLE.

PROVINCES.				MINES.				
				Gold.	Silver.	Cop.	Tin.	L.
Tucuman	-	-	-	2	1	2		2
Mendoza a Chile	-	-	-		1			
Atacama	-	-	-	2	2	1		1
Lipez	{ Province of Potosi }			2	1	1		1
Porco				1	2	1		
Caranges	-	-	-		2	1		
Pacages or Berenguela	-	-	-		1			
Chucuyto	-	-	-		2			
Paucarcolla Settlement of Puno	-	-	-		1			
Lampa	-	-	-		2			
Montivides	-	-	-	1				
Chicas or Tarifa	-	-	-	4	5			
Cochabamba	-	-	-	1				
Zicazica	-	-	-	2				
Lavicaja	-	-	-	4				
Omasuijos	-	-	-	4				
Avangaro	-	-	-	3				
Carabaya	-	-	-	2	1			
Potosi	-	-	-		1			
Chayanza	-	-	-	2	3	1	1	1
Mizque	-	-	-		1			
Paria	-	-	-		1		1	1

On Sunday the 16th of November, the Company of Mineralogists went from Cordova, to examine a tract of mountains, where were said to be some striking indications of rich mineral treasures. After travelling for the length of 69 miles, we reached the range of mountains, which we sought. They formed the commencement of the Andes; and as we advanced to them, presented a prospect exceedingly pleasing. We found here an excavation of small depth, which had been long since abandoned. The rocks are granite, compounded of gneiss, feldspar, and mica. The most remarkable mineral vein, in a gangue of quartz, 1 1-2 feet in diameter, contains yellow, white and grey ore of lead, with ores of copper and iron, mingled with ore of lead, azurestone with fibrous malachite, and a mixture of natural borax, and ore of copper with a mixture of lapis calaminaris. All these we discovered in the space of 5 1-2 hours of a morning excursion. We visited another place which was said to be of some expectation, but without success. There are, also, the wood and water necessary to the working of mines.

We proceeded from *Cordova*, in continuation of our journey, to *Noria*, a distance of 21 1-2 English miles.

Our journey was, now, along the foot of the Andes, from noon to midnight.

From *Noria* to *Sinsacate*, about 17 English miles.

The post-house, here, is situate at the foot of a lofty rising hill very pleasingly covered with wood. It is the first granite mountain on the way from *Cordova* hither.

From *Sinsacate* to *Totoral*, about 20 English miles. From *Totoral* to *San Antonio*, about 17 miles. From *San Antonio* to *Coral de Baranca*, 17 miles.

The direction of the mountains is from North to South : and they begin to rise with a gradual elevation.

In these pleasing woods, I, for the first time, saw some American palm,—a tree, the finest ornament of all these parts.

From *Coral de Baranca* to *San Pedro* 13 miles. From *Cordova* to this place, the population becomes, sensibly, more considerable. The elevation now rises considerably ; and they run on the same direction.

From *San Pedro* to *Duranzo*, 13 miles. The mountains are, here, still, primitive rocks, red and green granite, with a mixture of hornstone.

From *Duranzo* to *Channar Cachi*, 17 1-2 miles.

At the distance of two miles from *Duranzo*, on the way towards *Cachi*, the hills subside into an extensive and pleasing vale. The Postmaster of this place brought us a specimen of a fossil, which, from its fracture, appeared to my colleague to be a corneous ore of cobalt. But, upon farther examination, it appeared to be only a species of pyrites.

From *Chaunar* to *Pontezulo*, 31 miles. Thence, to *Remanzo*: 27 1-2 miles.

(To be continued.)

TOUR IN NEW ENGLAND.

(Concluded from p. 12.)

BOSTON, for the most part, is airy and pleasantly situated ; but many of the streets in the old and central parts of the town are very narrow and ill paved ; neither is sufficient attention paid to the cleanliness of the streets. The buildings are heavy, antique, and incommodious, but the major part of those in the more elevated situations display considerable taste and elegance. The governor's house, formerly the residence of Mr. Adams (since elected president), Mr. Phillips's, Mr. Rogers's, and some others, are very handsome modern edifices, many of which, from the steep ascent of the streets, are so elevated as to command at one view a prospect of the whole town. It is, on the whole, by far the most irregular, and has received the fewest improvements, of any capital in the United States. The Exchange and Coffee-house are merely nominal, the latter being inferior to the lowest

description of ale-house, while the merchants meet and transact their business in the open, dirty street. From their naturally enterprising and liberal spirit, it is matter of astonishment that a coffee-house has not been erected here, after the manner of the useful and elegant one at New-York ; I entertain little doubt, however, that this and other improvements will be soon realized among so commercial a people.

Here are commodious docks, containing a great quantity of shipping, and conveniently situated near the merchants' stores or warehouses, for the purposes of lading and unlading ; but the port does not equal that of New-York, either in beauty, convenience of situation, or extent of traffic. I was credibly informed, that the trade of Boston is in a manner stationary, and has not increased in proportion to the other principal sea-port towns in the Union. This, which I think much to their credit, may in some measure be accounted for, from their great solidity, of character in conducting business ; whilst innumerable mischiefs have resulted from the extensive speculations too frequently occurring among the more ardent people of the south. I must likewise add, that Boston possesses one very distinguished advantage, which is a material consideration to the trading part of the community, as also to persons desirous of emigrating, namely, that processes of law and recovery of debts are obtained there more easily and speedily than in most other places.

Markets are exceedingly well and plentifully supplied ; fish and poultry may be had in abundance : and, from the climate being more favourable to good pasture, this state far excels the southern, or even midland ones, in all kinds of butcher's meat. Vegetables, however, are neither so good nor so cheap in this, nor, indeed, in any part of the United States, as might be expected from the low price of land, and other advantages ; but this arises from a neglect of bestowing proper culture on the soil, and leaving nature too much to its own unassisted efforts. The same inattention and defect is discoverable in their fruits. Soil and situation do every thing ; the choicest fruits in some parts growing luxuriously by the road side ; but from a want of the useful methods of improving them by horticulture, their fine flavour is lost ; and their peaches and other delicious fruits, though apparently natural to the country, will not stand the test of comparison with similar productions in England.

The negroes in Boston, compared with those in the more southern towns, are very few in number, the menial servants being mostly white people. This is no trifling consideration to an European, unaccustomed to their hue and features, and the more disagreeable effluvia exhaling from their bodies. Yet, to do justice to the blacks, I never found any instances among them of impertinent or disobliging behaviour. The police of this town is well regulated ; disorderly houses and flagrant breaches of the

public peace being rarely met with or taking place. The number of inhabitants is computed at about 32,000.

At the short distance of three miles from hence is the pleasantly situated; and not inconsiderable town of Cambridge, famous for its college, where a number of students are educated much in the manner of the English universities. In this neighbourhood are the country-seats of many of the opulent merchants, who have spared no expence to diversify and improve the rich scenery furnished by the hand of nature.

Coaches stand for hire in the principal streets of Boston; a very useful convenience, which has not yet been established in the larger towns of New-York and Philadelphia. A regular, handsome, and well managed theatre, with some able performers, meet with due encouragement from the inhabitants. This, with assemblies, concerts, and promenades, constitute the chief of their recreations and diversions; hither, as in other places, resort the Boston fair, who, in beauty of complexion and feature, are justly acknowledged to excel all others on the continent.

Considering the capital of Massachusetts in the aggregate, I prefer it, as a place of residence, to any other town or city I have visited on that side of the Atlantic; for while it possesses neither the beauty nor the regularity of Philadelphia, nor the elegant buildings and delightful picturesque scenery to be found about New-York, you have, to compensate for these defects, people of your own colour to attend on you, are but little pestered with musquitoes and other vermin; nor is the scorching heat of summer felt so intensely; and, above all, it has hitherto been much less afflicted with that baneful and infectious autumnal fever, which of late years, in both the other places, more particularly in the former, has made such terrible ravages.

On my return to New-York, leaving the State of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which in general had the appearance of being well settled and in good cultivation, I arrived, after a tedious journey, from the badness of the roads, at the town of Norwich, in the State of Connecticut. This is not a place of any considerable magnitude, neither does it exhibit the appearance of recent improvement; it stands, however, in a pleasant and well sheltered situation, and has an excellent inn, with good accommodations. The landlord is Colonel Brown, a very public spirited and useful citizen. It appears singular to an Englishman on a tour through the United States to find the host, in many, even the most ordinary houses of entertainment, a *ci-devant* general or colonel, &c. These titles are not assumed, but were really possessed by the parties in the revolutionary war: and indeed, they are not a little proud of them; for I have remarked, that on neglecting these appellations, the same alacrity has not been shewn, as when their full title, or rather, one exceeding it, was given them.

In this part of New England, the observance of the sabbath and

religious duties is rigidly adhered to, neither public nor private travelling being allowed on that day ; and it is considered as in some measure disreputable to neglect attendance on public worship. This strict observance of the Sunday is, however, chiefly confined to the state of Connecticut, as it does not extend generally even though the New-England states. In many parts of the latter, but more particularly in the midland and southern provinces of the United States, irreligion, with its usual attendant, immorality, seem to be advancing with hasty strides, more especially among the rising generation.

Proceeding on my journey from Norwich to Hertford, the capital of this state [Connecticut,] distant about forty miles, I remarked in general a fertile soil and large farms, breeding great numbers of cattle, with a few very pretty villages interspersed. Stopping at one of these to dine, and having received the usual salutation, not less prevalent, than unmannerly, not to say impertinent, among the inhabitants of New-England, of, " Sir, I perceive you are from the old country ?—where are you a going ?—what is your business ?" &c. I was requested by my good landlady to walk into an adjoining room, to act the part of an interpreter to a country-woman of mine, who a few days before had landed at Boston. Fortunately for my good hostess we were both *literally* from the same country, otherwise none of us would probably have been the wiser ; for this woman, with her four children, I found, had just arrived from Lancashire in search of her husband, who had written for her, having settled here advantageously ; but she spoke the provincial dialect so very broad and coarse, that very few of her words were intelligible. Having explained the language of the Lancashire women to my inquisitive landlady, she was desirous of knowing why, both coming from England, we should talk so differently ? The reason why this appeared so very singular to my hostess was, that, considering the vast difference in extent of country in the United States, the English language is spoke there very plain, and what is yet more surprising, in general, pretty grammatically.

Hertford, the capital of this state, is a populous and well built town ; the streets are spacious and regular ; it enjoys a considerable trade, which will no doubt increase rather than otherwise, if we consider its advantageous position, on a fine navigable river, and lying in a line directly centricial with New-York and Boston ; it is likewise, from its situation, the grand mart to the capital of the state of Vermont. From hence to New-Haven, which is in the same state, about thirty miles distant, the country appeared more settled than any I have yet seen on the continent. We passed along the banks of the Connecticut river, through many small towns and villages, whose inhabitants were chiefly occupied in barrelling ships, provisions, great quantities of which are annually sent down from thence to New-York, and so to the West-India Islands.

Ship-Building is a nother lucrative and considerable branch of trade in this district. Much fine timber grows adjacent to the river, which enables the inhabitants to build at an easy and cheap rate vessels of many tons burthen; these are mostly chartered or sold to the New-York merchants. The oak timber they use for the purpose just mentioned, is neither so firm nor so lasting as that used in England, the common calculation of a ship's durability not exceeding eight or nine years; but there is a sort which they distinguish by the name of live oak, found in many parts of Vermont, that is considered as equally, if not more stout and durable than any used in Europe.

New-Haven is a large town, irregularly built, but airy and spacious, containing many handsome houses in the rural stile, with gardens annexed to them. Many families resort thither from various parts, on account of its beauty and healthfulness; preferring this place as their seat of retirement, and chusing to enjoy here the emoluments derived from a life of industry. This town is also famous for a handsome and extensive college, with professors and tutors, for the education of youth in every branch of science; it is, moreover, under excellent regulations. This public seminary is in great repute on the continent; many of the American youth resorting to it from different parts of the southernt countries, upwards of 500 miles distant. A number of packet-boats, every suitable tide, sail from hence to New-York.

As I learned, from good authority, that nothing very striking or interesting was to be expected in the rout by land, and as the roads were also very indifferent, I thought it right to take my passage by the above conveyance; and this, in fact, concluded my month's tour, through a great part of the New-England states, justly accounted the best settled country, with the most steady and best informed inhabitants in the Union; yet truth obliges me to add, that I could not help discovering among them in general a keenness nearly approximating to dishonesty, together with an uncommon passion for gambling, and a strong predominating spirit for airy speculations, in preference to substantial, regular, well conducted commerce.

These, Mr. EDITOR, are a few of my cursory, but impartial remarks, containing some little information relative to the extensive territory of the United States of America: which, from various favorable circumstances and events, but chiefly from its enlightened spirit of universal toleration, will, in all probability, at some future, perhaps not very remote period, become highly prominent in arts and sciences, wealth and power! Well might the comprehensive mind of Dr. Franklin, in his last moments, exclaim, "Could I but a century hence revisit thee, my country, and take one view of thy improvements and prosperity!" The scene of life closed upon him, ere he could collect sufficient strength to complete the sentence!

I am, Sir, your's, &c.
London, 1798.

W. H.

GRISELIDES.

(Concluded from p. 23.)

AFTER two such severe trials, Gautier ought to have been perfectly convinced of the obedience and submission of his wife, and not thought of afflicting her again ; but some suspicious minds are never satisfied, and, when once they begin, take the greatest delight in tormenting others.

The Marchioness not only appeared to have forgotten her double misfortune, but to grow every day more gentle and affectionate. Gautier, nevertheless, intended to torment her again. When his daughter was twelve years old, and his son eight, he wished to have them return to him, and wrote to the Countess his sister to bring them herself. At the same time he had it reported every where, that he was going to be divorced from this wife, and to take another.

This cruel report soon reached the ears of Griselidis ; they told her that a young lady of high birth, and very handsome, was soon to be Marchioness of Saluces. You may suppose how much she would be shocked at the idea of such an event taking place. She, however, summoned all her resolution, and waited patiently for her husband's commands.

He sent for her one day, and, in the presence of some of his barons, said to her—

“Griselidis, for twelve years that we have lived together, your company has always given me pleasure, for I have regarded your virtues more than your birth ; but my subjects wish me to have an heir to my estates, and the Pope has permitted me to take a wife more suitable to my rank. She will arrive here in a few days : therefore prepare to resign your place to her. Carry back your dower, and summon all your resolution.”

“My Lord,” replied Griselidis, “I well knew the daughter of Janicola was unworthy to be your wife : and in this palace, of which you were pleased to make me mistress, I take God to witness, I never returned him my fervent thanksgiving for that honour without acknowledging that unworthiness. As it is your will, I shall leave this place without regret, where I have so long lived happily, and return to the cottage where I was born, and where I can still render to my father the cares and attentions I was forced to intrust to a stranger. As to the dower you mention, you know, my Lord, that, with a pure heart, I could only bring you poverty, respect, and love. All the clothes that I have worn belong to you : permit me to leave them and take again those I had on when I came, which I have carefully preserved, I here restore to you the ring with which you married me.—Poor I left my father's home, and poor I will return ; except in the honour of being the irreproachable widow of such a husband !”

The Marquis was so much affected at this reply, that the tears came into his eyes, and he was obliged to leave the room to conceal them.

Griselidis, leaving her elegant clothes, jewels, and other ornaments, put on her former humble dress, and sat out for her native village, accompanied by a number of knights and ladies, whose tears flowed for the loss of such an amiable woman. She alone did not weep, but walked silently along, with her eyes fixed on the ground. They arrived in this manner at her father's, who did not appear at all astonished at her return, for he always had his doubts of this marriage ending happily, and thought that, sooner or later, the Marquis would be tired of his daughter, and send her back again.—The old man tenderly embraced her, and, without shewing the least grief or anger, returned thanks to the company who attended her, and exhorted them to be loyal, and love their sovereign. But what sorrow must Janicola inwardly have felt, when he considered that his daughter, after having enjoyed all the pleasures of life, must in future want for even common necessities! but she did not appear to feel it, and supported her father's courage.

At length the Count and Countess D'Empeche, with the two children and a large party of friends, arrived within a day's journey of the Castle. The Marquis, to complete his last trial, sent for Griselidis, and said to her—

"Daughter of Janicola, my intended bride arrives to-morrow; and as no person in my palace knows what I like so well as you do (and I wish *particularly* to receive her, my brother and sister, and their friends, in a noble manner), I would have you take charge of every thing; and above all, the reception of my bride."

"Sir," she replied, "I have so many obligations to you, that, while it pleases God to spare my life, I shall always think it my duty to do any thing that gives you pleasure."

She then went to give orders to the officers and domestics, assisted them in every thing, and prepared the nuptial apartment destined for her whose near approach had driven herself from it.

When the young lady appeared, far from shewing, as might have been expected, some emotion at the sight of her, or being ashamed of the keys she wore, she went to receive her, saluted her respectfully, and conducted her to the apartment which she had prepared. By a secret instinct, for which she could not account, she was charmed with the children, and never ceased looking at them and praising their beauty.

At the dinner hour, when all the company were assembled at table, the Marquis sent for Griselidis, and shewing her this pretended bride, to whose native charms was added the most magnificent dress, asked what she thought of her.

"My Lord," she replied, "you could not have chosen one more beautiful, or more pleasing: and if God favourably receives the prayers I shall daily make for you, you will live happy with her."

But, oh ! my Lord, I pray you spare this wife the bitter pangs which the other suffered ; for, being younger, and more tenderly brought up, she would soon die of a broken heart."

At these words the tears came into the Marquis's eyes, and he could dissemble no longer, but cried out—

"Griselides !—my beloved Griselides !—it is too much ! To prove your love, I have done what no other man under Heaven could have thought of, and have found you obedient, tender, and faithful !"

He then approached Griselides, who had modestly bowed her head at these encomiums, and, clasping her in his arms, moistened her cheeks with his tears ; and added, in the presence of all the company—

"You, most incomparable woman, are her alone in the world that I should think worthy to be my wife, My subjects, as well as yourself, have believed me to be the murderer of my children, but they have only been sent away from you ; and my sister, to whose care I entrusted them, has brought them back here. My son and daughter, fall at the feet of your respectable mother."

Griselides, unable to support such extreme joy, fainted away ; and when, by proper assistance, she recovered her senses, she pressed her children to her heart, kissed and wept over them so long, that they could scarcely take them from her. All the company sympathised with her, and nothing was heard but sounds of joy and admiration : and this feast, which the Marquis's love had prepared, became a triumph for his wife.

Gautier sent for Janicola to the Castle, whom he had hitherto appeared to neglect, on account of his wife, and paid him great respect during the remainder of his days. The husband and wife lived together for twenty years in the most perfect harmony, and saw their grandchildren around them, and their son succeeded them, to the happiness of their subjects,

Sketch of the History of America, during the eighteenth Century.

Extracted from Doctor TRUMBULL's

CENTURY SERMON.

Delivered at North-Haven, January 1, 1801.

AMERICA, New-England, and the United States, in the same period, have witnessed great events and salvations. At the commencement of the century, they were few in number, poor, and scattered over a vast tract of country, the principal part of which was a vast wilderness. Their wants, enemies, and dangers, were great and many. Queen Ann's long war impoverished, weakened and almost ruined the Northern, and greatly distressed some of the Southern colonies.

IN 1707, the French invaded South Carolina, demanded the surrender of Charlestown, landed in several places, and burnt a number of buildings. They were, nevertheless, through a variety of providential circumstances, remarkably defeated. Of about eight hundred of the enemy, nearly three hundred were killed and taken. Among the latter was Monsieur Arbuset, commander in chief by land, with a number of naval officers, who offered ten thousand pieces of eight for their ransom.

The massacre of the Palatines, and war with the Tuscaroras in 1712, and the general rising of the Indians in 1715, exceedingly distressed the colony, and threatened its total extirpation. But, in the moment of difficulty, God appeared for the distressed colony and granted a signal victory.

The New England colonies, during the war, made great exertions to defend themselves against the enemy. In 1710 they were successful in an expedition against Port Royal. The next year, they, with the Province of New-York, made extraordinary exertions for the reduction of Canada. But the design failed by reason of the shipwreck of the fleet in the river St. Lawrence.

In 1742, Georgia experienced a memorable deliverance.—About the last of June a Spanish fleet of thirty-two sail, with more than three thousand men on board, under the command of Don Manuel de Monteano, came to anchor near the fort. They soon passed it, and proceeding up the river, out of the reach of its cannon, landed the troops and erected a battery of twenty eighteen pounders. The enemy had a fine artillery, under a good commander. But General Oglethorpe, with seven hundred men, and some friendly Indians, defended himself for a considerable time, and, finally, by a stratagem, caused them after sustaining considerable loss, to raise the siege and quit the colony.

The capture of Louisburg, by the New Englanders, assisted by a few of the King's ships, in 1745, was a truly memorable event. Its consequences to New England, to Great Britain, and France were prodigious. The prizes taken, during and after the siege, amounted to about a million sterling. The French fishery on the coast was destroyed, the trade of the colonies was preserved, the Newfoundland fishery restored, Nova Scotia and the Eastern coast protected. What was still more important, it finally purchased a peace for the nation.

The next year New-England experienced a deliverance never to be forgotten. The French, fired with resentment at the losses they had sustained in America, determined on the recovery of Louisburg, the conquest of Nova Scotia, the destruction of Boston, and the ravaging of the American coasts from Nova Scotia to Georgia. The armament designed for this mighty work of destruction, consisted of eleven ships of the line, and thirty smaller ships of war, from thirty to ten guns. It was accompanied with transports, carrying between three and four thousand regular troops. These were to form a junction with fifteen hundred

French and Indians, at Nova Scotia. The Duke D'Anville, a nobleman of distinguished abilities, in whose courage and conduct the French had reposed the greatest confidence, was appointed to command the armament. Monsieur Pomeret commanded the land forces. As early as the beginning of May, this formidable fleet was ready for sea; but it was so detained by contrary winds, that the Admiral could not leave the coasts of France until the 22d of June. Admiral Martin, with a fleet of observation, waited before the harbour to prevent his sailing, but he got out unnoticed, and proceeded without molestation. The Duke detached Mons. Conflans with three ships of the line and a frigate, to convoy the trade to Cape Francois in Hispaniola, with directions to join him at Chebucto, the place of general rendezvous. This powerful fleet and army were now left, without the least molestation from any human being, to carry into execution all their mighty works of destruction against the colonies. It was now left wholly to Him, who disappointeth the devices of the crafty, and taketh the prey from the mighty, to save the colonies and especially New England, from ruin. Let us behold with grateful astonishment, how he wrought for their salvation. Beside laying an embargo on them, for more than six weeks before they sailed, he caused their passage to be stormy and tedious. Like the chariots of Pharaoh, when the Lord looked upon them, they moved heavily. At more than three hundred leagues from the place of their destination, one of their first rate ships became so disabled, that the mariners were obliged to burn her, soon after they were overtaken with a storm, which so injured the fleet, that three more ships of the line were obliged either to bear away for the West Indies, or return to France. It was not until the 12th of September, that the Duke D'Anville arrived at Chebucto, accompanied with one ship of the line and four transports only. But one ship had got in before him. Conflans had arrived on the coast some time before; and, not finding the fleet, returned to France. This long and disastrous passage had totally deranged his whole plan. He waited until the 16th, and not one of the ships of war arriving, and but three of his transports, he was so affected with disappointment and chagrin, that it brought on him an apoplectic fit, or he drank poison, and died suddenly the same morning. In the afternoon after his death, the Vice Admiral, with four ships of the line and some transports, arrived in port. By reason of the long passage, the troops arrived in an extremely sick and miserable condition. The Admiral was dead, Conflans was gone for France, more than half the force designed for the expedition had not arrived, and the season for action was far spent; D'Estournelle was therefore for giving up the expedition, and returning to France. He proposed it in council, to his officers; but Monsieur De la Jonquière, governor of Canada, who was the third in command, with a majority of his officers, for nearly eight hours violently opposed him. De la Jonquière and

his party insisted, that the sick, with fresh air and provisions, would soon recover, and that they were able, at least, to reduce Annapolis and Nova Scotia : After which they might safely winter in Casco Bay, or return to France, as should best suit their inclinations. The issue of the debate was a rejection of D'Estour-nelle's proposition. This threw him into such an extreme agitation, that it brought on a fever, and threw him into a delirium. He seemed to be smitten with a divine terror, and put a period to his own life. Jonquiere, who was a man of skill and experience in war, and zealous for the honor and welfare of his country, succeeded him, and greatly raised the expectations of the fleet and army.

On the 28th of September, certain intelligence came to Boston, of the arrival of the fleet at Chebucto. It was reported to be more numerous than it really was when it sailed from France, and there was not the least intimation of the damages it had received. England was not more alarmed with the Spanish Armada, in 1588, than Boston and New-England were at the news of this armament at Chebucto. Every possible measure of defence was immediately adopted. In a few days six thousand and four hundred of the inland militia marched into Boston. Six thousand more were to march on the first notice, from Connecticut, to the assistance of their brethren. The rest of the militia were to be retained for the defence of the sea-coasts. In the mean time, the good people were prostrate, seeking the divine aid. The consequences were happy, the enemy never came against a city, a village, or a single fortress, or shot an arrow there. Sickness and death, in such an extraordinary manner, emptied their ships, thinned their ranks, and wasted all the adjacent country—such storms and disasters constantly attended them, that they finally returned with great loss and shame to their own country*. Our fathers stood still and saw the salvation of the LORD.

In the French war, which was proclaimed in 1756, the colonies experienced a great salvation. The French, for more than half a century, had been planning their total extirpation. They had nearly encompassed them, on the land side, with a line of fortifications ; and their plans were just ripe for execution. But those memorable events, the capture of Louisburgh and Quebec, and the conquest of all Canada, in the course of the war, broke up their bloody designs, and threw them into the pit, which they had

* *The Acadians and Indians flocking to the French camp, with fresh provisions, took the contagion ; and it was supposed, that nearly half of the inhabitants of the adjacent country died with the infection. Besides the loss of two Admirals and a great proportion of troops, mariners and seamen, the French lost three capital ships. The Caribou they were obliged to burn at sea, the Mars was taken by the Nottingham, just as she arrived on the coast of France, and the Alcide was driven on shore by the Exeter, and burnt.*

digged for their neighbours. The cession of all that country to Great Britain at the close of the war, was of high consideration to the then American colonies, and to the churches of CHRIST. It gave them a happy season to rest, populate, increase their settlements, resources, and importance. It exceedingly weakened the papal interest, in America, and enlarged and secured the protestant territories and churches. It was an important part of that great series of events, which prepared the way for the cession of such extensive territories to the United States, at the close of the revolutionary war. Who can but be filled with a reverential and grateful admiration, in view of the immense and gracious designs of providence, in causing that chain of fortresses which had been erected around them to be delivered into their power, and to be the means of their enlargement, convenience and defence.

THE repeal of the stamp act was, doubtless, a very essential part of that scheme of providence, which led to the present independence and freedom of the United States. Had Great Britain persisted in carrying it into execution, it is not improbable that she would have succeeded. America was not then able to resist. Had she submitted to that, it is very doubtful whether the revolution would have ever been effected.

THE American revolution, in which these United States assumed the rank of free, sovereign and independent powers; and in consequence of which they have, in so short a period, risen to their present state of strength, opulence, prosperity and respectability, is one of the greatest and most memorable events of the last century. That a people, who, at the commencement of the war, had not a regular regiment, nor a fortified town, nor a ship of war; who had neither money, arms, nor military stores, should maintain a seven years war, with one of the most warlike and powerful nations upon earth; that they should capture two complete armies, and finally obtain their independence, ought ever to be acknowledged as one of the wonderful works of God.

New-England, and the American States have not only been wonderfully protected, but increased. At the commencement of this century, the inhabitants of New-England, I suppose, did not amount to more than forty-five or fifty thousand, and now they probably exceed a million. The whole number of ministers, in New-England, was about one hundred and twenty; four within the province of New-Hampshire, one in the province of Maine, eighty-six in Massachusetts, and twenty-eight in Connecticut. Now there are in New-England, I suppose, about seven hundred congregational and presbyterian ministers; about thirty-seven episcopalian, and nearly one hundred and sixty baptist ministers. The churches are much more numerous. In Massachusetts there are more than eighty vacant churches, exclusive of the counties of Hancock and Washington, in which are more than 40,000 inhabitants, with not more than three or four regular ministers, in New-Hampshire there are about forty vacancies in the congrega-

tional churches. In Connecticut there are twelve. In the episcopalian and baptist churches there are many more vacancies in proportion to their numbers.

The population and settlement of the United States, the increase of their navigation, commerce and husbandry, especially since the revolution, have exceeded all parallel. From an hundred, or an hundred and fifty thousand, they have, in a century, increased, probably to nearly six millions. Their navigation, a century ago, nay, at the pacification with Great-Britain, was next to nothing, and now the American flag is displayed in the ports of almost every commercial state and kingdom upon the globe. The United States have now more tons of shipping upon the seas than any other nation upon the earth, except Great-Britain. Their fisheries have increased in some happy proportion to that of their numbers and settlements. The old colonies, now states, have exceedingly extended their settlements, and four or five new ones have been added to them*.

Connecticut, since the beginning of the last century, has increased, from about fourteen or fifteen thousand of inhabitants to two hundred and fifty or sixty thousands. Within its limits, at that period, there were thirty-eight churches, illuminated by the same number of ministers. Now there are more than two hundred of each†. At that period, except just in the centre of the towns, it was a wilderness. Now it is covered with beautiful villages, towns and cities, and appears like a well inclosed and cultivated garden.

Just after the commencement of the century Yale-college was founded, which, considering its small endowments, for many years

** The settlement of Georgia commenced 1733. The first settlement in Vermont was at fort Dummer on Connecticut river, in the year 1724. But the general settlement of the State did not begin until after the termination of the French war, in 1762. In Jan. 1777, at a convention of the representatives of the towns, it was declared a distinct, free and independent State. On the 18th of Feb. 1791, it was unanimously admitted into the union of the American States. The purchase of Kentucky was made in 1775. The settlement began about 1778. The Western Territory was made a government under certain conditions, July 13, 1787. This is very extensive, containing 411,000 square miles, equal to 263,040,000 acres. By act of Congress it may be divided into five distinct States.*

† There are in this state 178 congregational pastors, and about 90 churches. There are 20 episcopalian ministers, 16 pluralities, and 17 vacancies, comprizing in the whole, 52 congregations. The baptists have 25 ministers, and several vacancies. The pastors have formed themselves into two associations, by the names of the Stonington Association, and of the Danbury Association.

at first, has prospered beyond all parallel. It has been a source of blessings to the church and commonwealth. More than two thousand and five hundred have received its public honors. Of these, two hundred and thirty-five have been exalted to the seat of magistracy. Nearly eight hundred have shone as luminaries in the American churches. Others have been eminent in the profession of law, physic, and natural philosophy, of ecclesiastical history and the learned languages. The State abounds with academies and schools, and with respect to the degree of natural and moral instruction, with which it is every where illuminated, it has no rival. Connecticut has not only settled and cultivated its own territories, but has borne a large share in planting, peopling, and forming churches, in all the other States. Her inhabitants settled Minas in Nova Scotia, Wyoming in Pennsylvania, large and numerous tracts in Massachusetts, Newhampshire, Vermont, New-York, New-Jersey, and even at Muskingum. Her sons have been envoys to foreign kingdoms, governors, members of Congress, chief judges, and generals in this and other States. They have been presidents in their colleges, heads of their academies, teachers in their schools, and ministers in their churches. They have been missionaries in the new settlements, and to the heathen.

Indeed, literature, civilization, and every thing which can ameliorate the state of man, hath been rapidly increasing, in the United States in general. At the commencement of the last century, there was but one college completely founded in New-England. Now there are six*. In all the colonies, now States, south of Connecticut, there was then but one, now there are fifteen or sixteen.†

* *Cambridge university, founded 1638, was the only college in New-England before the last century. In 1700 a number of ministers met at New-Haven, and gave about 40 volumes of books for the founding of a college in Connecticut. In 1701 the general assembly gave a charter, and gave a legal establishment to the college, which has since been called Yale college. The college at Providence, in the State of Rhode Island, was founded 1764. Dartmouth, in the State of New-Hampshire, in 1769. Williamstown college, in Massachusetts, was instituted 1793. The Rev. Ebenezer Fitch, for several years a tutor in Yale college, is president. A college has been lately instituted in Burlington, in the State of Vermont, and the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, who was also a tutor in Yale college, has been appointed to the presidency of it.*

† *William and Mary college, in Virginia, founded 1692, was the only college in the colonies south of New-England, until after the commencement of the last century. King's college, in New-York, was founded in 1754, and Union college at Schenectady, in 1794. Nassau-hall, at Princeton, was instituted 1738, and*

Sketch of the History of the town of Danbury from the first settlement, to the present time.

Extracted from Mr. ROBBINS's CENTURY SERMON, delivered in that town, Jan. 1, 1801.

THE original Indian name of this place, was *Pahquiogue*. The first settlement of this town was began in the summer of the year 1684. The settlers came that year, and began some improvements, in buildings, sowing grain, and other things necessary. Some of the families moved here that summer, and continued through the winter. Others did not move till the spring following. It may therefore be said that the first permanent settlement was made in the spring of the year 1685; by eight families. The names of the men were, Thomas Taylor, Frances Bushnell, Thomas Barnum, John Hoyt, James Benedict, Samuel Benedict, James Beebe, Judah Gregory. They lived near together at the south end of the town-street. Beginning at the

Queen's college, Brunswick, 1775. In Pennsylvania; there are three colleges, the university at Philadelphia, founded during the war; Dickinson college, at Carlisle, established 1783, and Franklin at Lancaster, founded 1787. Maryland abounds in colleges: In it are Washington college, at Chestertown, in the county of Kent, founded 1782, and St. John's, at Annapolis, established 1784. These colleges, by an act of the legislature, constitute one university, by the name of the University of Maryland. In these colleges uniformity of law, instruction, manners, and customs are punctually maintained. The Roman catholics erected a college at George-town, Potomac, about the year 1780; and the Methodists, about three years before, instituted one at Abington, in the county of Hartford, named Cokesbury college, in honour to Thomas Coke, L. L. D. and Francis Asbury, bishops of the Methodist church. In Virginia, a second college has been erected, in Prince Edward county, named Hampden Sidney college. The legislature of North Carolina, in 1789, instituted an university, by the name of the University of North Carolina. About ten years since, the State loaned 5,000l. to the trustees to enable them immediately to proceed with their buildings. In South Carolina there have been three colleges instituted, one at Charleston, another at Winnborough, called Zion College, and a third at Cambridge; but I believe, that at Charleston, and the other at Cambridge, are little more than respectable academies.

In Georgia a college has been instituted, at Louisville, and amply endowed, denominated the University of Georgia. Josiah Meigs, Esq. late professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, in Yale college, has lately been chosen president of said university, and is preparing to remove and assume the presidency.

south end, Taylor, Bushnell, Barnum and Hoyt lived on the west side ; the two Benedicts, Beebe and Gregory on the east. All, except James Beebe, came from Norwalk. He was from Stratford. They purchased their lands from the Indian proprietors. Mr. Taylor had seven sons ; from whom, all of that name, now in town descended. Mr. Bushnell had a family of seven daughters, but no son. There have therefore been none of the name in this town since : Only as it is still born up in several christian names. Mr. Barnum had five sons, from whom are the families of that name. Mr. Hoyt left six sons, who are the ancestors of the families of that name, now living. Mr. James Benedict left three sons, from whom are a part of the Benedict-families which survive. Particularly those, in which, the christian name, James, frequently occurs. His eldest son James, was the first English male-child born in town. The sons of Samuel Benedict were four. From them, are those families of Benedicts, in which the christian name, Samuel, is often found. Soon after these first families settled here, Daniel Benedict, a brother of the other two of that name, came and became a settler. He was not one of the first as has been supposed. He left but one son, Daniel. From him, are the families, in which that christian name is often found. Of whom, there are as many families now in town, as from either of the others. Mr. Beebe had two sons, James and Samuel. From his son James, sprang the families of Beebes, now in town. The sons of Samuel moved to Litchfield, and afterwards began the settlement of the town of Canaan. Mr. Gregory had two sons ; from whom, are the numerous families of that name.

One of the first settlers, after the first eight families, was Doct. Samuel Wood : a regular bred physician, born and educated in England. Able and skilful in his profession, he was very useful in the town for many years. From him, are the families of that name, now in town. Mr. Josiah Starr came to this town, from Long-Island, soon after its first settlement. He had six sons, from whom, the many families of that name have descended. Joseph Mygatt from Hartford, afterwards married Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Starr, eldest son of Josiah, and settled in this town. From whom, are the families of that name. The families of Picket, Knapp, and Wildman are ancient families in the town. The latter of whom are now very numerous. Some of the grandsons of the original settlers are now living. Mr. David Taylor of Weston, and Mr. David Benedict of this town, are grandsons of Mr. Thomas Taylor. Mr. Daniel Shove is a grandson of Mr. Bushnell. Captain Comfort Hoyt, Thaddeus Benedict Esquire, Mr. Isaac Benedict, and Mr. Joseph Beebe, the two latter of Bethel, are grandsons of the first settlers, Hoyt, the two Benedicts and Beebe. Mr. Abel Barnum, who died about a year ago, at New-Fairfield, was the last grandson of the first settler Barnum. The last grandson of the first settler Gregory, was Samuel Gregory Esq. who has been dead about eighteen years.

The first settlers, having purchased their lands of the Indian owners, became proprietors of the town. The town was surveyed in February 1693, by John Platt and Samuel Hayes of Norwalk. The Survey-bill declares the length to be 8 miles from North to South, and the breadth six, from East to West. At the session of the General Assembly in May 1702, a patent was granted, giving town privileges to the inhabitants and proprietors of Danbury. The patentees, named, are James Beebe, Thomas Taylor, Samuel Benedict, James Benedict, John Hoyt, and Josiah Starr. In this act, the boundaries were fixed according to the former survey.

The first Justice of the Peace, who was appointed, was Mr. James Beebe. The first Town Clerk was Mr. Josiah Starr. For many years after this time, there were indians living in town, who held their lands separate from the English people by known bounds. It does not appear that they were ever troublesome. But in the time of the wars, which were in the early part of the century, in which, the French used great exertions to excite the enmity of the natives against the English settlements, it became necessary to provide some means of security. The house of Mr. Samuel Benedict, at the south-east corner of the street, and the house of Rev. Mr. Shove, on the eminence, near where the two former Meeting-houses stood, were placed in a posture of defence. When they were apprehensive of danger all the families used to repair to those two houses, especially nights. But it does not appear, that they ever had any serious alarm. In Oct. 1708, it was enacted by the General Assmby that garrisons should be kept at Woodbury and Danbury, if the council of war should judge expedient. It thence follows that this was then a frontier town. But we have no account, that any garrison was ever maintained here, at public expence.

The western part of the town called Miry-Brook, and the eastern part, which now composes part of the town of Brookfield, were settled within a few years after the centre. Many parts in the middle of the town, which are now very fertile and prolific, were considered by the early proprietors as not worth cultivation. Some of them, therefore, went from four to seven miles for land to raise their ordinary crops.

One of the early inhabitants in this town, was John Reed a man of great talents, and thoroughly skilled in the knowledge and practice of the law. He possessed, naturally, many peculiarities, and affected still more. He is known to this day through the country, by many singular anecdotes and characteristics, under the appellation of "John Read the Lawyer." The first Representative from this town to the General Assembly, was Mr. Thomas Taylor. He was for many years a useful man in the town, and died January 1735, aged 92. He continued the longest of any of the first settlers. The second Justice of the Peace was Mr. Josiah Starr. He held the office but a short period. He died Jan.

4th 1715, aged 57. The next to him in office, was John Gregory, son of Judah Gregory, one of the first settlers. James Beebe junr. was successor in office to his father, who died April 22d 1728, aged 87. It is noticeable, that James Beebe, the father and the son, each bore the several offices of Justice of the Peace, Captain of the Militia, and Deacon of the Church. The father having commanded the military company of the town, for many years, on his resignation, led them to the choice of a successor, which fell upon his son. The fifth Justice of the Peace was Thomas Benedict, son of James Benedict, a first settler. Samuel Gregory, son of John Gregory, the former Justice, was next appointed to the office. The next to him was Comfort Starr, youngest son of Josiah Starr Esquire. These seven Justices of the Peace, are all whom have been in town prior to these now living. It is worthy of remark, that in five instances, that office has been sustained by father and son. The Town Clerks have been, in succession, Josiah Starr, Israel Curtis, Thomas Benedict, Thaddeus Benedict, Major Taylor and Eli Mygatt. The Probate District of Danbury was established by act of Assembly, Oct. 1744. It then contained the towns, Newtown, Ridgefield, New-Fairfield and Danbury. Reading and Brookfield have since been added. Before that time, this town belonged to the district of Fairfield. The first Judge was Thomas Benedict Esquire. He held the office till his death in 1776. The present Judge, was then appointed.

Comfort Starr Esquire, who died May 11th 1763, in the 57th year of his age, left to the town a donation of eight hundred pounds, lawful money, for the support of a perpetual School in the centre of the town, to be under the direction of the civil Authority, and Select men. The Instructor, to be capable of teaching reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Latin and Greek languages. In the general wreck of paper currency, during our revolutionary war, the fund, unfortunately, depreciated to the sum of £ 488 : 12 : 9, which now remains. In April 1799, this School was converted into a "School of an Higher Order," agreeably to an act of Assembly, passed May 1798. A sketch of the history of this School, from the beginning, has been lately written, which was copied off by several of the Pupils, which they are again requested to preserve, as a valuable memoir.

At an early period, in the town, of which, the year cannot be ascertained, a malignant nervous fever prevailed, by which, numbers of the inhabitants died. Aside from that, there never was any prevalent epidemic in the town, till the year 1775. In that year, a dysentary raged with great fury in all parts of the town. The number of deaths in town, during the year, were about 130, of which, 82 were within the limits of the first society. Says Mr. Baldwin, in his thanksgiving Sermon of that year, "No less than sixty-two have been swept away from within the limits of this society, in less than eleven weeks, the summer past; and not far from fifty in other parts of the town.—Much the greater

"part of this number were small children. A terrible blow to the rising generation!"—A remarkable fact occurred that year. A military company of about 100 men, was raised in town, and ordered to the northern army, on Lake Champlain. When they went, it was viewed by their friends, as next to a final departure. At the conclusion of the campaign, they all returned safely, and found that great numbers of their friends had sunk in death. The disorder subsided before their return.

The town was again visited with the same disorder, in the year 1777. But it was far less malignant and mortal than before. In the autumn of the year 1789, the influenza spread through the country. This town was visited in common with others. Few persons escaped the disorder, yet in very few instances, was it mortal. In the spring following, (1790) the same disease again spread abroad. It was less universal, and much more severe than before. Many persons died with it, in this, and most of the towns through the country. In the years '93 and '94, the scarlet fever spread considerably, but was not mortal but in few instances. The small pox has never been but little in this town. And there are now few or no towns in the state, where a less proportion of inhabitants have had that disorder than in this.

In the latter part of the year 1777, the Commissioners of the American army chose this town for a deposit for a quantity of military stores. Large quantities of flour, meat, and various kinds of military stores were collected and deposited here. In April '77, governor Tryon, of *blazing* memory, set out from New-York, with a detachment of 2000 men, for the purpose of destroying the continental stores in this town. They landed at Compo Point, in the town of Fairfield, and marched, without interruption, directly to Danbury. There were in the town a small number of continental troops; but without arms. They, with the inhabitants, generally withdrew from the town, as the enemy approached. The enemy entered the town on Saturday the 26th of April, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. They soon began those cruelties and excesses, which characterize an unprincipled and exasperated enemy. Several persons were inhumanly murdered. One very valuable house, with four persons in it, was burnt immediately. The utmost inhumanity was committed upon all except the persons and property of the Tories. The next morning, before the king of day had arisen, the unhappy inhabitants who remained in the town, saw the darkness of the night suddenly dispelled by the awful blaze of their dwellings. The enemy, fearful of their retreat being cut off, rallied early on the morning of the 27th set fire to the several stores and buildings, and immediately marched out of town. Nineteen dwelling-houses, the Meeting-house of New-Danbury society, and twenty-two stores and barns with all their contents, were consumed. The quantity of continental stores which were consumed, cannot now be accurately ascertained. Accounts vary considerably.

ODE.

ON THE FIVE SENSES.

WHEN the cat squalls,
And the child bawls,
And the shovel falls,
Bang on the hearth, slap bang;
Music so harmonious,
Melodious and symphonious.
Will jar every bone of us
With a most confounded twang.

If in a smoky house I be,
And an empty purse I see,
And children gaping wild at me
For something to eat,
And if the sheriff at the door
Lays traps for me because I'm poor,
I would declare, and well I might,
The prospect bad for the eye-sight,

When in an old deserted pantry,
To fill my hungry maw I'd fain try,
And nothing find but rusty bones,
And crusts of mouldy bread as hard as
stones,
And leather rinds of bacon,
For want of drink, a parched lip,
And tongue as dry as any chip,
The taste must suffer, or I'm much mis-
tastén.

Whene'er the fumes of savory meat,
Are smelt by those who cannot eat,
Because they cannot buy
Ought else but bits of stinking fish,
And offals vile to fill the dish,
While dock mud scents the fragrant gale,
Nor does coal tar nor brimstone fail
To raise their clouds on high;
While greasy beds invite repose,
Phew! what a flavor greets the nose.

When birchen twig has played its part
Upon the school boy's back,
Or rotten tooth does jump and start,
And Dr. Last does cut and hack
And drags the corns out in a smack,
We grunt, and groan, and squeel;
But when the guardian of the breast,
For crimes and follies breaks our rest,
Oh! then, indeed, we fell.

RECEIPT FOR MODERN
ROMANCES.

MUCH fighting and whining, a pitiful
dish!
Two parties obstructed in all they can wish:
Be this th' exordium.—Let Cupid come
next,
And let the fond lovers be mutually vexed.

To close the dear Novel,—let Hymen come
in
[For Romances without him would finish
in sin]:
Then light up his torch, and the period
draw
That sanctifies Love both by Nature and
Law!

HERBERT TO HIS MIND.

I'VE hail'd the sun's uprising ray,
From Thetis' fresh embrace:
And mark'd from some commanding scite,
His ruddy setting face,
I've seen and heard the lark ascend,
On never wear'd wing,
And, lost in light and azure blue,
His matin carols sing;
But swift the fleeting minutes flew,
As transient bliss, from me:
And left, still longing MIND OF MINE,
No lasting joy for thee:

I've seen the mower with his scythe,
The milkmaid with her pail,
The sun burnt sea boy, singing blithe,
And Cudden wield his flail:
Have paths of solitude explor'd,
The woods and wilds among;
Have realiz'd the poets dream,
His most romantic song;
Yet said, with Solomon the sage,
"All, all is vanity!"
For poor bewilder'd MIND OF MINE,
What was it all to thee?

I've found in idle dreams delight,
And revell'd in my sleep,
But morn hath all my joys deserv'd,
And I have wak'd to weep,
From every fleeting scene I've found,
That hope but waits on fear,
And transport, if it come per chance,
Comes usher'd by a tear.
Collecting thus from all I've seen,
And what I daily see,
Poor disappointed mind of mine,
There is no joy for thee!

With wine and all its gay delights
Full often have I sported;
Nor hath the eye of beauty pass'd
Me, slighted or uncourted.
But soon the mad'ning fumes would quit
The poor bewilder'd brain;
And oft the female bosom prov'd
All insincere as vain;
Determin'd then, I left the glass,
And from love's fetters free:
But poor enamor'd mind of mine,
'Twas no relief for thee!

The busy hum of men have I
 Both heard and duly noted;
 Have seen excelling worth cuff'd down;
 And ignorance promoted;
 The world's great whirling go round,
 And various tricks and fancies;
 And change of life's large lottery drawn.
 Its prizes blanks, and chaffs;
 But such a motley tiffue all
 Of chequer'd grief and glee,
 That poor o'erweening *mind of mine*,
 What was it all to thee!

False friendship I have cause to rue,
 Affections unreturn'd;
 For whom my life I held as naught
 For whom my bosom burn'd;
 Deceit and envy play a game
 With unsuspecting honor,
 And bring by many a shuffling trick,
 Suspicion strait upon her;
 If such the sum of what I've seen,
 And what I daily see.
 Where, where, then, restless *mind of mine*,
 Can there be joy for thee?

*Lines, written on a Hermitage,
 in Nithsdale*

[From vol. 2 of Burns's works.]
THOU whom chance may thither lead,
 Be thou clad in russet weed,
 Be thou deckt in filken stole,
 Grave these maxims on thy soul.
 Life is but a day at most,
 Sprung from night, in darkness lost;
 Hope not sunshine every hour;
 Fear not clouds will ever lour;
 Happiness is but a name;
 Make content and care thy aim.
 Ambition is a meteor gleam;
 Fame an idle, restless dream,
 Peace, the tenderest flower of spring;
 Pleasures, insects on the wing.
 Those that sip the dew alone,
 Make the butterflies thy own;
 Those that would the bloom devour,
 Crush the locusts, save the flower.
 For the future be prepar'd,
 Guard, wherever thou canst guard;
 But, thy utmost duty done,
 Welcome what thou canst not shun.
 Follies past give thou to air,
 Make their consequence thy care;
 Keep the name of man in mind,
 And dishonor not thy kind.
 Reverence with lowly heart,
 Him, whose wondrous work thou art.
 Keep his goodness still in view,
 Thy trust and thy example too,
 Stranger, go! heaven be thy guide,
 Quoth the Beardsman of Nith side.

*CASTLES IN THE AIR.
 From a late English Paper:*

TO dwell on earth, gross element.
 Let groveling spirits bear;
 But I, on nobler plans intent,
 Build *Castles in the Air*.

No neighbour there can disagree;
 Or thwart what I design;
 For there, not only all I see,
 But all I wish—is mine.

One thing; 'tis true, excites my fear,
 Nor let it seem surprising;
 Whilst Ministers, from year to year,
 New taxes are devising.

Left earth being tax'd as soon it may,
 Beyond what earth can bear,
 Our Financier a Tax should lay
 On—*Castles in the Air*.

Well with the end the means would suit,
 Would he, in these our Days,
 Ideal Plans to execute,
 Ideal Taxes raise!

From the U.S. CHRONICLE.

LET Jefferson or Adams rule,
 Pray what is that to us?
 Why should we rave, and play the Fool,
 And make this mighty fuss?

If ADAMS be the Man, or not,
 If things go right, or wrong,
 We'll make the Fire boil the Pot,
 And sing a jovial Song.

Then let THE PEOPLE fume and fret,
 In Chase of Honor's Bubbles,
 Like true Philosophers we'll sit,
 And laugh at all their Troubles.

EPIGRAM.

A CHAP once asked of a close old Griper
 To buy his *Grindstones*, adding they
 were low.
 "I grindstones," cried old Square-Toes;
 "No you Viper!"
 "What made you think of me? I tell you
 no!"
 "Sir," said the man, "no evil was in-
 tended;
 "An offer of my grindstones is not binding;
 "Nor should I thus your worship have of-
 fended,
 "Had I not known you very fond of
 Grinding."

National Legislature.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE
UNITED STATES.

*Began and held at the City of Washington on the 3d Monday
of November, 1800.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Nov. 28: **T**HE following committees have been appointed in the House of Representatives, viz.

Of Commerce and Manufactures, consisting of Messrs. S. Smith, Waln, Davenport, Huger, Parker, E. Goodrich, and S. Lee.

Of Elections, consisting of Messrs. Dent, L. Williams, Edmond; Muhlenberg, Evans, Dickson, and Clairborne.

Of Ways and Means, Messrs. Griswold, Powell, Bartlet, Nicholas, Imlay, Nicholson, Taliafero, Woods and Smilie.

Of Revisal and unfinished Business, consisting of Messrs. Platt, Evans and Alston.

Of Claims, consisting of Messrs. Macon, J. C. Smith, J. C. Thomas, Gregg, Holmes, and Bartlett.

The Committee of Revisal and unfinished business, have reported, in part.

That they have, according to order, examined the journal of the last session, and find that the following bills and reports were then depending and undetermined—to wit,

BILLS which originated in the House of Representatives.

Making further provision for the relief of persons imprisoned for debts due to the United States, May 19, 1800.—Postponed by the Senate until the next session.

More effectually to provide for the national defence, by establishing an uniform militia throughout the United States—April 21, 1800, postponed by the house, until the first Monday, in Dec. 1800.

To revive and continue in force an act entitled “An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes;” May 14, 1800—Postponed by the senate until the next session.

In addition to the act entitled “An act for granting lands to the inhabitants and settlers at Vincennes and the Illinois country,

“part of this number were small children. A terrible blow to “the rising generation!”—A remarkable fact occurred that year. A military company of about 100 men, was raised in town, and ordered to the northern army, on Lake Champlain. When they went, it was viewed by their friends, as next to a final departure. At the conclusion of the campaign, they all returned safely, and found that great numbers of their friends had sunk in death. The disorder subsided before their return.

The town was again visited with the same disorder, in the year 1777. But it was far less malignant and mortal than before. In the autumn of the year 1789, the influenza spread through the country. This town was visited in common with others. Few persons escaped the disorder, yet in very few instances, was it mortal. In the spring following, (1790) the same disease again spread abroad. It was less universal, and much more severe than before. Many persons died with it, in this, and most of the towns through the country. In the years '93 and 94, the scarlet fever spread considerably, but was not mortal but in few instances. The small pox has never been but little in this town. And there are now few or no towns in the state, where a less proportion of inhabitants have had that disorder than in this.

In the latter part of the year 1777, the Commissioners of the American army chose this town for a deposit for a quantity of military stores. Large quantities of flour, meat, and various kinds of military stores were collected and deposited here. In April '77, governor Tryon, of *blazing* memory, set out from New-York, with a detachment of 2000 men, for the purpose of destroying the continental stores in this town. They landed at Compo Point, in the town of Fairfield, and marched, without interruption, directly to Danbury. There were in the town a small number of continental troops; but without arms. They, with the inhabitants, generally withdrew from the town, as the enemy approached. The enemy entered the town on Saturday the 26th of April, at about three o'clock in the afternoon. They soon began those cruelties and excesses, which characterize an unprincipled and exasperated enemy. Several persons were inhumanly murdered. One very valuable house, with four persons in it, was burnt immediately. The utmost inhumanity was committed upon all except the persons and property of the Tories. The next morning, before the king of day had arisen, the unhappy inhabitants who remained in the town, saw the darkness of the night suddenly dispelled by the awful blaze of their dwellings. The enemy, fearful of their retreat being cut off, rallied early on the morning of the 27th set fire to the several stores and buildings, and immediately marched out of town. Nineteen dwelling-houses, the Meeting-house of New-Danbury society, and twenty-two stores and barns with all their contents, were consumed. The quantity of continental stores which were consumed, cannot now be accurately ascertained. Accounts vary considerably.

From the best information which can be obtained, there were about 3000 barrels of pork, more than 1000 barrels of flour, several hundred barrels of beef, 1600 tents, 2000 bushels of grain, besides many other valuable articles, such as Rum; Wine, Rice, army carriages, &c. The private losses were estimated, by a committee appointed for the purpose, at £16,184: 17: 10. Generals Wooster, Arnold and Silliman immediately collected such a party of inhabitants as they were able, and effectually annoyed the enemy on their retreat to the shipping. A spirited action was fought at Ridgefield, the same day, they left the town, in which Major General Wooster received a mortal wound. He was brought to this town, died on the 29th and was interred in the common burying-place. Congress resolved that a monument should be erected to his memory, and made the necessary grant. The charge was committed to his son, who has never fulfilled it. His grave still remains, and probably ever will, without a stone to tell posterity where he lies. Notwithstanding the public loss in this town, it was still used as a deposit for continental stores through the war. A guard for security was maintained the whole period. A great hospital was also kept in this town from March '77 till the termination of the war, in which, great numbers died. In the autumn of '78 a division of the army, consisting of four brigades, under the command of general Gates, was quartered in this town, for a few weeks. Small detachments of the army were here occasionally afterwards.

The people of this town were united in one society, till the year 1754. At that time, a part of the town, with a part of the towns of New-Milford and Newtown, were incorporated a society, by the name of Newbury. The society of Bethel, which is wholly in this town, was incorporated by an act of the assembly, October 1759. In May 1761, a small part of the town, with a part of Ridgefield, was incorporated a society by the name of Ridgebury.

A public library was established in this town, in the year 1771, which afterwards consisted of about 100 volumes. In the conflagration of the town, the books, excepting a few which were out, were consumed. It remained in such a mutilated state, till March 1795, when it was dispersed. In January 1793, a number of the inhabitants formed and signed a constitution for a library company. One dollar and 75 cents was paid on each share and laid out for the purchase of books. An annual tax, generally of half a dollar upon a share, has been regularly applied for the purchase of books, judiciously chosen. The library now contains 200 volumes. Should the same care in enlarging and preserving it, continue; it promises to be a respectable and useful collection. A library was founded at Bethel about the year 1793, which now contains 100 volumes, and is encreasing.

By an act of the General Assembly, passed in May 1784, this town was made a Half-shire, of the county of Fairfield. From that time to this, the courts have set alternately in Fairfield and

Danbury. A Court-house and gaol were built by the town, with some assistance obtained from the neighboring towns, the year following. The sum of 318 pounds was raised by a tax, the remainder by subscription. In the year 1791, the first gaol was consumed by fire. After which, a second one was built more valuable and secure. The expence was defrayed by the product of a lottery.

A Census of this State was taken in the year 1756. We know of no earlier enumeration of the inhabitants having been ever made. At that time, the whole number was 180,611. The number in this town, was 1527. Another census was taken Jan. 1774. The state then contained 197,856 inhabitants. The county of Fairfield 30,150. The town of Danbury 1526. By the census of 1790, the population of the state was 237,946. The the census of 1790, the population of the state was 237,946. The number in Fairfield county was 36,230. In this town, it was 3029. This was after the town was diminished by the society of Newbury being incorporated a town. In the census of the year past, returns from the whole state have not been made. The county of Fairfield is found to contain 38,160 ; and the town of Danbury 3,274 inhabitants. The number of towns in the state in 1756, was 73. In 1774 it was 76. In 1790, it was 98. In 1800 it was 106. A Printing-Office was established in this town in March 1790. A weekly News-print has been regularly published from that time to this, on Demi paper. It has generally been, as it is at present, respectable for good principle and information. The number of papers issued at first were but 100. There have been as many 2000. The usual number has been about 1000.

WALPOLIANA.

Mary Queen of Scotland.

I cannot think that the letter from Mary Queen of Scotland to Elizabeth, about the amours of the latter, is genuine. I suppose it a forgery of Burleigh, to shew Elizabeth, if she had refused to condemn Mary.

It was the interest of Queen Elizabeth's ministers to put Mary to death, 1. as they had gone too far against her to hope for mercy ; and, 2. to secure a protestant succession. The above letter was published by Haynes, among the Cecil Papers preserved at Hatfield House. His compilation is executed without judgment.

I have read the apologies for Mary ; but still must believe her guilty of her husband's death. So much of the advocate, so many suppositions, appear in those long apologies, that they shew of themselves that plain truth can hardly be on that side. Suppose her guilty, and all is easy : there is no longer a labyrinth, and a clue :—all is in the highway of human affairs.

POETRY.

ELEGIAC ODE.

WHEN the stroke of the woodman had
ceas'd in the vale,
And the sweet Philomela had finish'd her
song;
A sage child of sorrow repeated his tale,
And sigh'd to the stream as it murmur'd
along.

"I have seen the glad prospect which led
me astray,
Change its lustre, and fade like the tints
of the morn;
I have seen the meridian splendor of day,
But night has succeeded, and found me
forlorn.

"I have seen, as I pass'd, how the rose
blushing gay,
To the gale of the morning its bosom
display'd;
I return'd,—but its beauties had faded a-
way,
And the pride of the morn e'er the ev'-
ning was dead.

"I have seen [oh how lovely!] the maid
of the dale,
Flush'd with health and with beauty tri-
umphantly tread;
But alas! neither beauty nor health could
avail,
For all that was lovely, with Laura is
dead.

"How delusive is hope!—oh how transient
the stay
Of the sun-beam that gilds our terrestrial
scene!
How short is the pleasure of man's brightest
day,
And the blasts of misfortune how pierc-
ingly keen!

"How blank is the prospect, how gloomy
the day,
Which is clouded with care, and o'ersha-
dow'd with woe;
How dreary, unsocial, and cheerless the
way,
Which the children of sorrow must wan-
der below!

"Oh! when shall the pilgrim arrive at his
home,
And man to his parent in gladness re-
turn;
Oh! when shall our sorrows be lost in the
tomb,
And the wretched forget with the
wretched to mourn."

Thus nightly he sang, and the swains lov'd
to hear,
For his accents were gentle and mild as
the dew;
Till they dropp'd o'er his tale of misfortune
a tear,
And shrunk from the world and the pic-
ture he drew. P. H. F.

THE HORSE THAT TRAVELLED. A FABLE.

BY MR. KENDAL.

A HORSE, to travel much inclin'd
[A horse of observation],
Went out, 'tis said, to enlarge his mind,
From the frozen Lapland nation.

Thro' France, thro' England, & thro' Spain,
He gallop'd, canter'd, trotted;
And nothing he beheld in vain;
Each object well he noted.

He saw, no doubt, Newmarket races;
Veterinary College;
And visited all sorts of places
Fit for a horse's knowledge.

But what he thought of running, betting,
Or economy i'th' stable,
[Tho' information worth the getting],
Belongs not to the fable.

Enough for us, that, leaving Spain,
To Africa he ventur'd;
And, reaching blest Arabia's plain,
King Lion's cave he enter'd.

There, to the Monarch introduc'd
By the proper beast in waiting,
Letters of credence he produc'd,
His name and business stating.

"Sir," said the full-man'd Prince, "I
praise

"Your lib'ral taste for travel;
"On wonders ev'ry day you gaze,
"And mysteries unravel,

"You children of the rigid North
"Are made for noble labour;

"To us 'tis giv'n to feast in sloth.
"And boast the Sun our neighbour.

"But, trust me, Sir, tho' an idler I,
"I'm fond of active story;

"Pray, tell me your's—Nay don't deny:
"To travel, Sir, is glory!"

Thus spake the King: th' obedient Horse,
Complacent, paw'd and snorted;
Then fell, full length, into discourse.
And marvellous things reported,

"Of Lapland, first, Sire, whence I came,
 "I'll make remarks, and briefly :
 "Not to proclaim our wizards fame,
 "But talk of Nature chiefly.
 "A country, Sire, of greater worth
 "What naturalist can mention ?
 "A people of more hardy birth,
 "And fam'd for grand invention ?"

[Thus Horfe : for dear our native home,
 Tho' ne'er so rude and dreary :
 We know its charms ; and if we roam,
 All foreign scenes soon weary.]

"There's drumming, Sire, and smok'd re-
 treats,
 "And many a pretty notion ;
 "They conjure, Sire, and make receipts
 "To rule the stormy Ocean.

"But, chief, the place itself I'd shew,
 "In which both hill and vale is
 "Iris glitt'ring with a half year's snow,
 "And Aurora Borealis.

"Thrice-favour'd land ! In Winter's night
 "The Moon is always shining ;
 "And then, to crown the scene so bright,
 "There's singing, drinking, dining !

"The Sun returns—he fills the vales
 "With vegetable treasure ;
 "The air with birds, the sea with whales,
 "The days with wealth and pleasure !

"But, Sire," he cries, "a dffeful way
 "In travellers' narrations,
 "Is by comparison to say
 "What marks the various nations.

"Thus, Sire with you, as I perceive,
 "The men are tall and tawny ;
 "While those in Lapland, give me leave,
 "To a man, are white and brawny.

"Then Sire, our rivers to pourtray,—
 "With ice so firm and clever ;
 "Whereon we prance the live-long day—
 "Oh, Lapland dear for ever !"

"How ! ———prance on rivers ?" quoth
 the King :
 "Or let me hear you better." ———
 "Indeed, my Liege, a common thing ———
 "True to the very letter." ———

"Hold," cry'd the Sov'reign-beast. ———
 "stop there :
 "Nor dare insult our presence. ———
 "You trav'lers love to make folks stare !"
 Horfe stopp'd and made obeisance.

King, courtiers, vow to hear no more !
 Poor Horfe to flight betakes him !

Behind, he hears th' incred'lous roar,
 And mighty tremor shakes him.

Forth from the iceless clime he flies,
 As fast as fly he's able ;
 This lesson gain'd [no worthless prize]—
 Plain Truth may look like a Fable !

Extract from Mason's Trans- lation of Fresnoy's "Art of Poetry."

TO Temperance all our liveliest pow-
 ers we owe,
 She bids the judgment wake, the fancy
 flow ;
 For her the artist shuns the fuming feast,
 The midnight roar, the bacchanalian guest,
 And seeks those softer opiates of the soul,
 The social circle, the diluted bowl ;
 Crown'd with the freedom of a single life,
 He flies domestic din, litigious strife ;
 Abhors the noisy haunts of bustling trade,
 And steals serene to solitude and shade ;
 Here, calmly seated in his village bower,
 He gives to noblest themes the studious
 hour,
 While genius, practice, contemplation,
 join
 To warm his soul with energy divine.
 For paltry gold let pining misers sigh,
 His soul invokes a nobler deity ;
 Smit with the glorious avarice of fame,
 He claims no less than an immortal name :
 Hence on his fancy just conception shines,
 True judgment guides his head, true taste
 refines.
 Hence ceaseless toil, devotion to his art,
 A docile temper, and a generous heart ;
 Docile, his sage preceptor to obey,
 Generous, his aid with gratitude to pay,
 Blest with the bloom of youth, the nerves
 of health,
 And competence, a better boon than wealth.

WINTER.

HUSH'D are the notes of sylvan love
 No warbler echoes thro' the grove ;
 The russet lawns, the leafless trees,
 No more enjoy the tepid breeze :
 No more the flow'rs their tints display,
 No more the fruits imbrown the spray ;
 But joyless Winter mounts his throne,
 And calls the subject world his own :
 Hoar mists obscure the morning beam,
 The mid-day sun scarce shoots a gleam ;
 And soon the ev'ning shadows fall,
 And sable darkness circles all.

ODE.

ON THE FIVE SENSES.

WHEN the cat squalls,
And the child bawls,
And the shovel falls,
Bang on the hearth, slap bang;
Music so harmonious,
Melodious and symphonious.
Will jar every bone of us
With a most confounded twang.

If in a smoky house I be,
And an empty purse I see,
And children gaping wild at me
For something to eat,
And if the sheriff at the door
Lays traps for me because I'm poor,
I would declare, and well I might,
The prospect bad for the eye-sight,

When in an old deserted pantry,
To fill my hungry maw I'd fain try,
And nothing find but rusty bones,
And crusts of mouldy bread as hard as
stones,
And leather rinds of bacon,
For want of drink, a parched lip,
And tongue as dry as any chip,
The taste must suffer, or I'm much mis-
tastef.

Whene'er the fumes of savory meat,
Are smelt by those who cannot eat,
Because they cannot buy
Ought else but bits of stinking fish,
And offals vile to fill the dish,
While dock mud scents the fragrant gale,
Nor does coal tar nor brimstone fail
To raise their clouds on high;
While greasy beds invite repose,
Phew! what a flavor greets the nose.

When birchen twig has played its part
Upon the school boy's back,
Or rotten tooth does jump and start,
And Dr. Laft does cut and hack
And drags the corns out in a smack,
We grunt, and groan, and squeel;
But when the guardian of the breast,
For crimes and follies breaks our rest,
Oh! then, indeed, we fell.

RECEIPT FOR MODERN ROMANCES.

MUCH fighting and whining, a pitiful
dish!
Two parties obstructed in all they can wish:
Be this th' exordium.—Let Cupid come
next,
And let the fond lovers be mutually vex.

To close the dear Novel,—let Hymen come
in
[For Romances without him would finish
in fin]:
Then light up his torch, and the period
draw
That sanctifies Love both by Nature and
Law!

HERBERT TO HIS MIND.

I'VE hail'd the sun's uprising ray,
From Thetis' fresh embrace:
And mark'd from some commanding seats,
His ruddy setting face,
I've seen and heard the lark ascend,
On never wear'd wing,
And, lost in light and azure blue,
His matin carols sing;
But swift the fleeting minutes flew,
As transient bliss, from me:
And left, still longing MIND OF MINE,
No lasting joy for thee:

I've seen the mower with his scythe,
The milkmaid with her pail,
The sun burnt sea boy, singing blithe,
And Cudden wield his flail:
Have paths of solitude explor'd,
The woods and wilds among;
Have realiz'd the poets dream,
His most romantic song;
Yet said, with Solomon the sage,
"All, all is vanity!"
For poor bewild'rd MIND OF MINE,
What was it all to thee?

I've found in idle dreams delight.
And revell'd in my sleep,
But morn hath all my joys deserv'd,
And I have wak'd to weep,
From every fleeting scene I've found,
That hope but waits on fear,
And transport, if it come perchance,
Comes usher'd by a tear.
Collecting thus from all I've seen,
And what I daily see,
Poor disappointed mind of mine,
There is no joy for thee!

With wine and all its gay delight,
Full often have I sported;
Nor hath the eye of beauty pass'd
Me, slighted or uncourted.
But soon the mad'ning fumes would quit
The poor bewild'rd brain;
And oft the female bosom prov'd
All insincere as vain;
Determin'd then, I left the glass,
And from love's fetters free:
But poor enamor'd mind of mine,
'Twas no relief for thee!

in the territory north west of the Ohio, and for confirming them in their possessions ;" May 14, 1800—Postponed until the next session.

For establishing a military academy, and for better organizing the corps of artillerists and engineers : April 28, 1800.—Postponed by the house until the first Monday in Dec. 1800.

To authorise the Secretary of the treasury to lease certain salt springs, the property of the United States, in the territory north west of the Ohio : May 9, 1800—Postponed by the house until the first Monday in Dec. 1800.

Regulating the grants of land appropriated for the Refugees from the British Provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia : May 14, 1800—Postponed by the House until the third Monday in Nov. 1800.

To provided for the sale of certain lands between the Great and Little Miami Rivers : May 10, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session of Congress.

For erecting a Mausoleum for George Washington ; May 12, 1800—Postponed by the Senate until the next session.

To provide for the more convenient and effectual administration of Justice in the courts of the United States : May 1, 1800—committed to a committee of the whole house—not further acted on.

Report of Select Committees, on the subject of trading houses with the Indians ; April 22, 1800—ordered to lie on the table.

The report enumerates various other bills and reports of a private nature, not acted up on, and then concludes.

Your committee further report their opinion, that all petitions which were depending and undecided at the last session of Congress, ought to be taken up and acted upon by the house, as the same may be called for by any member, or upon the application of the individual claimant or petitioner.

Dec. 1. The bill for compensating, and extending the privilege of franking to the delegate from the Territory North West of the Ohio, was read a third time and passed.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND.

Respectfully report to Congress, as follows :

That the measures which have been authorized by the Board, subsequent to their report of the 11th Dec. 1799, so far as the same have been completed, are fully detailed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to this Board, dated the 27th of Nov. 1800, and in the proceedings of the officers of the Treasury, therein referred to, which are herewith transmitted and prayed to be received as part of their report.

JOHN E. HOWARD.

President of the Senate, pro. tempore.

Nov. 24th, 1800.

The Secretary of the Treasury, respectfully reports to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

That no purchases of the Debts of the United States have been made since the date of the last report to Congress, of the 11th day of Dec. 1799 : and that the sums of Capital Stock heretofore purchased and transferred, prior to the present year, in trust for the United States, the interest whereon is appropriated by law towards the reduction of the public debt, amount to four millions, seven hundred and four thousand, two hundred and nineteen dollars and sixty cents, as will more particularly appear from documents hereto annexed, marked A.

That the following sums have been applied towards the discharge of the principal debt of the United States, since the date of the last report to Congress of the 11th of Dec. 1799.

	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1st. To the 5th instalment of the six per cent. Stock, bearing a present interest, which pursuant to the act, entitled "An act, making, further provisions for the redemption of the public debt," passed on the 3d day of March, 1795, and the act in addition thereto, passed on the 28th day of April, 1796, became payable on the 1st day of Jan. 1800, the sum of	716,894	36
2d. To the payment of the eighth instalment of the Subscription loan for Bank-Stock, due on the last day of Dec. 1799.	200,000	
3d. To the payment of the third instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due the present year, pursuant to a contract dated first of June, 1787, estimated at 40 cents per Guilder,	80,000	
4th. To the payment of the second instalment of a loan of one million of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year, pursuant to a contract dated the 13th of March, 1788, estimated at 40 cents per Guilder,	80,000	
5th. To the payment of the first instalment of a loan of three millions of Guilders obtained in Holland, and which fell due in the present year pursuant to a contract dated the first of Jan. 1790, estimated at 40 cents per Guilder,	240,000	
Amounting in the whole to Dolls.	1,316,894	36

The payments before enumerated have been made out of the following funds :

1st. The interest fund, or the sums which accrued upon the stock purchased and transferred to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, in trust for the

United States as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed, marked B.

522,323,11

2d. The fund arising from the payment of debts which originated prior to the present Constitution of the United States as particularly stated in the document marked C.

2,943 43

3d. The fund arising from dividends on the capital stock belonging to the United States, in the bank of the United States from the 1st of July, 1798, to the 30th of June, 1799, after deducting the interest on the subscription loan for the same period, as particularly stated in the document hereto annexed marked D,

29,040

4th. The proceeds of the duties on goods, wares and merchandize imported; on the tonnage of ships or vessels, and on spirits distilled within the United States, and stills appropriated by the 8th section of the act of March 3d, 1795, intitled "An act making further provision for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," being for the period and in the reference to the objects mentioned in this report,

752,387 85

1,316,894 36

Making in the whole in equal amount to the reimbursements before mentioned.

There remained in the hands of the Treasurer of the United States, as agent of the Board of Commissioners, on the twenty-fifth day of the present month, 16,987 dollars and 4 cents, which with the growing produce of other appropriated funds, will be sufficient for the reimbursement, at the close of the present year, of the 6th instalment of the 6 per cent stock, bearing at present interest, and the 9th instalment of the subscription loan for stock of the bank of the U. States; which reimbursements are required to be made by the 11th section of the act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1795, herein before mentioned.

All which is most respectfully submitted by

OLIVER WOLCOTT.

Document A, is an enumeration of the different description of stock redeemed, viz. 1,841,607 dols. 9 cents of 6 per Cent—614, 836 dols. 47 cents of 3 per per Cent—966,376 dols. 4 cents deferred—1,280,000 of 5 per Cent—1,400 dols. of 5 1-2 per Cent.

It also contains a specification of the various sources of revenue, which make up the total sum redeemed. *Documents B. C. and D.* are not given, as the contents of each are exhibited in the preceding report with sufficient detail to satisfy the mind of the reader.

Dec. 2. Mr. Macon, from the Committee of claims, reported that the demand of Philip Wilson was debarred by the act of limi-

tations, and that finding in his case no reason for suspending the act, they recommended that the prayer of the Petitioner ought not to be granted. The report was agreed to by the House.

Mr. Claiborne stated, that during the last session a committee was appointed to enquire into the state of the trade, authorised by law, with the Indian Nations. That committee has reported unfavourably to the trade. But desirous of maturing with deliberation a new plan before the old one was supplanted, they had reported a bill for continuing the existing system for one year. The bill had passed the House of Representatives unanimously, but had been postponed by the Senate, to this session.

For his own part he was altogether unfavourable to the trade; for he believed that it answered no good purpose in relation to the Indians, while it was a loss to the United States. It was, however, proper that some legislative provision should be made immediately. The old law, regulating the officers who had the superintendence of the trade, had expired, and they were, of consequence, under no legal control.

He therefore, moved the appointment of a committee, to enquire into the expediency of carrying on any further trade on a capital furnished by the U. States, to report by bill or otherwise, which motion being read a second time was agreed to, and a committee of three appointed.

Mr. Otis observed, that at the time he moved for the reference of the letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, he was of opinion that it might be necessary to give particular instructions to the committee to regulate their measures in the contemplated investigation. But on further reflection he thought it would be best to leave the committee at large to make the investigation in such way as they, in the progress of their enquiries should consider most satisfactory. Objects not foreseen might occur, requiring different modes of procedure from any now agreed upon. Such was the opinion of the committee, who had directed him to move an instruction to the committee to examine into the state of the treasury, the mode of conducting business therein, the expenditures of the public money, and to report such facts and statements as will conduce to a full and satisfactory understanding of the state of the Treasury, since the appointment of the Secretary. Agreed to.

General Lee, from the committee appointed for that purpose, reported a bill for erecting a *Mausoleum to George Washington*, which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole tomorrow.

The bill directs that the Mausoleum shall be of marble, to be erected in the City of Washington, under the superintendence of the four Secretaries.

Dec. 3. Mr. Gregg moved that the petition of Oliver Pollock, with the documents accompanying the same, and the report made there on last session, be referred to a committee of the whole.

On the suggestion of Mr. Griswold, a reference was made to the committee of claims.

Dec. 4. A letter was received from the commissioners of this city, enclosing a coloured plan of the city.

A memorial was presented to the house in behalf of Samuel H. Smith and Thomas Carpenter, who stated the inconveniences resulting to them in the prosecution of their engagements, to report the debates and proceedings of Congress, without the house should grant them permission to stand within the bar of the house.

The memorial was referred to a committee of five members, to consider and report thereon.

Mr. Speaker signified the desire of Mr. Lisle, chaplain of the house, to open the chamber of the representatives for public worship on Sundays—leave was there upon granted. The galleries are appropriated for the audience, and the floor for the members of the two houses and their friends, Adjourned.

Dec. 5. Mr. H. Lee moved that the house do go into a committee of the whole on the bill directing the erection of a Mausoleum to George Washington, the motion was carried. The chairman after reading the bill through proceeded to read it by paragraphs. The first section is as follows :

Sect. 1st. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled.* That a Mausoleum of American granite and marble in a pyramidical form one hundred feet square at the base and of proportionable height, shall be erected in testimony of the love and gratitude of the citizens of the United States, to George Washington.

Mr. Alston moved an amendment of the first section which was : that a monument of marble be erected in the capitol, at the City of Washington, commemorative of the great events of the military and political life of George Washington.

Mr. Nicholas observed that the bill directed the erection of a Mausoleum of certain dimensions, an estimate of the expence had been made but it was not satisfactory. The Mausoleum was to consist of a huge ugly mass of stones heaped upon one another, to raise which a heavy and useless expense would be incurred ; and what was the object ? To perpetuate the memory of George Washington. Could this effect the purpose ? The best way his fame could be preserved would be by carrying his ashes from whence they now lay and by depositing them in the capitol at the will of the nation, and in placing over them a plain tablet on which every man could write what his heart dictated.

Mr. Griswold hoped the amendment would not prevail. It was the object of the bill to raise a monument which should be a perpetual memorial of the gratitude of America : such would not be the case if the proposition of the gentlemen from N. Carolina should be adopted ; the monument proposed by him might be broken by a lawless mob, or by a set of foolish boys.

(To be continued.)

Natural Phenomena.

APRIL, 1800.

ALTHOUGH the following circumstance seems to have happened without any apparent cause, yet there is reason to believe it must have been occasioned by some slight concussion of the surrounding rock of earth. Part of the three gigantic figures in the subterraneous cavern, in the celebrated cave in the Elephanta, near Bombay, fell down:—a circumstance which the bigotted Portuguese, when they possessed that island, could not effect, even by the help of field-pieces of ordnance. This cave has, for a great length of time, been visited by parties from the continent, to view one of the greatest works ever attempted. This astonishing excavation is hewn out of the solid rock, and forms a temple ninety feet long and forty broad, supported by two regular rows of equi-distant pillars; at the end stand the three figures above-mentioned, the *face* only of one of which is full five feet long. Some paintings round the cornices are still in good preservation, although they are thought to be cotemporary with the building itself. The floor is generally covered with water, which cannot soak or drain off, and is thought by some to have caused the above mentioned fall. No book, tradition, or even conjecture, has thrown any light on the origin of this stupendous work.

An East-India country-ship fell in with a large shoal which has been thrown up by the late great earthquake which ran along the coast of Sumatra. This shoal has not before been discovered, and an accurate account taken of its bearing has been made public: N. lat. 2 deg. 47 min. long. 96 deg. 35 min. west of London; distant from shore three or four leagues—extremities of land N. E. by N. and N. W. by N. A remarkable hillock appears on the land, with a circular, projecting top.

On the 12th of January, about eight in the morning, several persons in southern Prussia saw three suns appear on a sudden: they rose majestically from the horizon. At seven o'clock the sky was clear and serene; a few minutes after it was covered with clouds, and at half past eight there were seen, in the east, three columns of fire: the middle one rose to the height of 45 degrees; the two others, formed by the two other suns, were only one third as large as the middle one: they seemed to burn like a blazing fire, and as they rose, produced a majestic and awful effect.

Another phenomena has occurred in Polish Prussia. Near the village of Laborin, in the district of Pizadeze, is a lake about a league long, and near three quarters of a league broad. This

lake was, all at once, covered with red spots, and pieces of red matter appeared on the water, some of them five inches thick. Three members of the administration proceeded to the cognizance of this phenomenon, and they perceived not only spots of a bloody, and, in some places, with red and green spots, and, in others, with purple and violet spots ; they caused the ice to be broken a foot from the land, and they found a crust of red and green three inches deep. Having penetrated to 11 inches they found a red and green substance, some of it glutinous. On tasting it was found acid, and produced an immediate and great pain in the temples and stomach. Experiments are making at Berlin to ascertain what it is.

On the 9th of April, just after a shower of rain, the inhabitants of Stoke, by Clare, in Suffolk, were alarmed by the sudden appearance of a numerous swarm of animals on the village green, much like grub-grasshoppers, they remained for some hours, and the herbage in which they settled was found, soon after, to have lost much of its verdure : they were seen next day in the neighbourhood, grubbing up a young hedge-row on the road side, and are considered as locusts of a very destructive species.

From Lisbon they write, that on the 26th of February, a very severe shock of a vertical earthquake was felt there, which threw down the old palace and some adjoining houses ; and a second shock was experienced at three in the morning. The former took place in a tremendous storm of rain, which was so heavy as to wash away a great quantity of stones and part of the ruined palace, and to carry them near fifty yards. The inhabitants were much alarmed ; but no lives were lost.

Mr. WILD of Mulcum in the Brisgau, has discovered and verified, by repeated observations, that the winds have very considerable influence on the barometer, and consequently on the measuring the heights of places with that instrument.

A new simple earth has been discovered in Germany which possesses various properties that distinguish it from other earths ; it is white and insoluble in water, in a fresh state, and, a little moistened, it is a ductile ; it becomes so hard in the fire as to scratch glass, but remains tasteless and indissoluble in water.

At Padand, in Sumatra, a very small shock of an earthquake has been felt, and has done considerable damage ; but although this place is at no great distant from the English settlement of Bencoolen, fortunately no bad effects have been felt there.

An account of an experiment made by Signor Volta has been transmitted to the President of the Royal Society. A number of pieces of zinc, of the size of a half-crown, being prepared, and an equal number of half crowns, and pieces of cards cut into that form being likewise ready ; a piece of zinc is laid on the table, on this a piece of card, moistened with water, and then a half crown, and so repeating alternately until above thirty of each were thus piled up, when a person, having his hands well wetted, touched the piece of zinc, at the bottom with one hand, and the half crown at

the top with the other, and he felt a slight shock of electricity. Continuing to pile the pieces, the shock was increased. The same was experienced when a conductor was used; but when wax, or any other new conductor intervened, no shock was felt. Thus is the galvanic influence clearly proved. Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Nicholson, repeating the experiment in London, discovered, that the electrical power of this new invention would decompose water.

At Breedon Hill, near Great Cumberland, a chasm has been discovered in the ground, which is supposed to have been caused by a slight shock of an earthquake.

British Mag.

Fine Arts, Science and Literature.

LONDON, OCTOBER, 1799.

NOTHING can be more deplorably contemptible than the present state of the DRAMA in Britain. Our best old plays are so familiar to the public, that they can no longer excite a sufficient curiosity and interest, in representation. The artifices which command dramatic success, are such as to confer it, upon nonsense, stage-tricks, and any thing but the genuine imitation of nature and life. Of the rising race of actors,—not one, goes to learn in the school of the world, or by watching with keen eye, the sensibilities of the human heart,—all confine themselves to mimic their predecessors on the stage, and to invent new tricks, such as can appear only there. KOTZEBUE is not the poet of life or Nature. However, his Dramas might do for the world in the Moon; they are utterly unfit for a British stage, properly occupied, the buildings, the scenic decorations, the music, the company,—not at all the dramatic representation of whatever is interesting in the characters, the fortunes, the transactions of mankind,—now constitute the amusement on our theatres. Pity, that it should be so!

The continual multiplication of SOCIETIES for the improvement of LITERATURE, SCIENCE, and the ARTS, is one of the most honourable and beneficial of all things that can possibly take place, to the character of the British nation. There has been no one great discovery in Science, nor one important invention in art, since the institution of the ROYAL SOCIETY, that may not be traced, either *directly* or *indirectly*, to the efficiency of that and other societies. The Memoire of the Societies of *Manchester*, *Exeter*, *Bath*, are valuable treasures of useful information of all sorts. We are somewhat surprised that no similar society arises at *Liverpool* or *York*. We expect much from the Philosophical Society of *Newcastle*. The *Antiquarian* Society of *Perth*, and the Philosophical and Antiquarian Society of *Edinburgh*, have contributed much to

cherish the spirit of science and literature in Scotland. We would recommend the institution of societies with similar views at Dumfries, Glasgow, Montrose, Inverness and Kirkwall.

A Scottish gentleman now in London, is said to have discovered;—

1. That LIME,—POTASH and SODA,—are only so many different modifications of OXYGEN *in a concrete state* :—

2. That the ELECTRICAL FLUID is demonstratively, a peculiarly modified combination of LIGHT with HEAT,—and is actually decomposed in *thunder and lightning*, as well as in artificial exhibitions of the *Electric Spark* :

3. That the operation of what are, in Medical Science, called STIMULI upon the animal œconomy,—depends wholly, or almost wholly, upon *chemical* relations, and upon habits of *sensibility* and *volition* which were, first, induced by chemical influences :—

4. That, the Medical operation of the celebrated *Gazeou's* principles, is much more effectually to be procured, by conveying into the *stomach*, substances of which the composition may afford the *gaseous elements* in digestion,—than by pouring the gazes themselves into the *lungs* :

5. That the SAP does not rise and fall in trees, but is elaborated every where from the *fabulum* of the vegetable, in the bark : and begins in spring, to flow first near the root and the top, and ascends and descends in its flowing, only, because the causes which naturally excite the vernal energies of vegetation, necessarily act, first at the root, and at the top, &c.

JANUARY, 1800.

An ingenious physician of Bath, of high chemical reputation, has recently discovered that the origin of the waters is volcanic : that the springs rise perpendicular upwards, and have no connection whatever (as vulgarly supposed) with the adjacent hills : that the water, in its first state of incalcescence, is as hot as it is possible for water to be ; and that ascending in steam, it gradually cools as it reaches the surface of the earth ; and that the waters of Geyser and Carsload, which are known to be volcanic, afford an almost exact parallel to those of Bath, in circumstances, appearances, and effects. This discovery, which has eluded the sagacity of all preceding investigators, is said to account clearly for several appearances, qualities, medicinal effects, &c. upon the constitution, which have from time immemorial, been observed by physicians, but never yet been satisfactorily explained or accounted for.

A newly constructed musical instrument (made originally for the late queen of France) was brought to Vienna, in September last, where its powers attracted the admiration of every lover of music. This instrument is the only one of its kind in the form of

a harpsichord, with metal strings. The sounds are raised to a pitch equal to those of an organ, by means of hidden bellows, which are kept in motion by springs. Its tones are far more melodious than those of any other instrument whatever, bearing a great resemblance to the human voice.

Mr. Van Mons, in a report delivered to the Society of Medicine at Brussels, classes vaporized water among the principal means for purifying infected air. It incommodes the patient less, and draws putrid emanations out of the circulation, better than the muriatic and acetous acids, or than spirits; being a better solvent than those liquids. The sulphureous acid gas would be useful, he thinks, in some cases, to decompose *miasmata*, by giving out to them a portion of its oxygen; but it leaves behind it an oxyde of sulphur, the smell of which is extremely offensive. The oxygenated muriatic acid gas is therefore preferable.

Mr. White Watson of Bakewell, Derbyshire, gives, at his house in that town, during the summer season, lectures for the purpose of instructing students in the science of mineralogy. He also gives practical lessons on the mines, and such parts of Derbyshire and the neighbouring counties, as are deemed worthy of being visited. In the course of his lectures, which occupies about twelve weeks (three days in each week, and commencing on the 4th of June) excursions to the various mines, and other objects of mineralogical curiosity, in Derbyshire and its vicinity, are included. The expence of such excursions is defrayed, in equal portions, by the students. The subscription for one person is 13 guineas; for two, 20; for three, 25; for four, 30; for five 35; and for six 40. Mr. Watson (who has for several years past paid great attention to mineralogy as a science) is in possession of the MOST EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE COLLECTION of DERBYSHIRE FOSSILS, that has been ever hitherto made in this country; and also of a foreign collection, containing at least one specimen of all the generally known species of fossils. Explanatory lectures are also given upon these collections.

M. Heber of Berlin, points out a new method of making vinegar, by exposing to a proper temperature, a mixture of seventy-two parts of water, and four parts of rectified malt-spirit. In two months' time, the process will be completed.

Mr. Parkinson has lately published an entirely new work, called the Experienced Farmer, which professes to treat, ably and fully, upon all disorders to which that useful animal, the sheep, is subject.

At Athens, lately, was a celebrated academy, or public school, for the instruction of the Greek youth, maintained by funds deposited at Venice. The destruction of that republic, and the cession of its territory to the house of Austria, will probably have a fatal influence on that literary establishment, which the Ottoman domination had always respected. This school at Athens has,

or had, two sections : that of sciences, and that of literature. In this last are twelve scholars, born of poor parents, or whose parents are not domiciliated at Athens ; who moreover receive a pension. The mean number of scholars of the section of sciences, is thirty : and of that of literature, eighty. The principal object of instruction, in the schools of literature, is the literal or ancient Greek ; from which the vulgar or modern Greek is evidently derived. The relation of these two idioms is such, that he who is perfectly well acquainted with the literal Greek, can easily comprehend the vulgar Greek. But it is not so with one who only knows the vulgar Greek ; as he finds it difficult to comprehend the works of the authors of ancient Greece. Every Greek, therefore, who wishes to know his own language well, is obliged to study the literal Greek radically and syntactically ; hence arises the necessity of schools of literature.

The second volume of the *Voyage pittoresque de la Grece* (Picturesque Voyage of Greece) by CHOISEUL GOUFFLIER, was very far advanced when its author emigrated. The greatest part of the cuts were then engraved. They were seized, and have remained several years under the seals. The wife of Choiseul, who has not quitted France, has demanded these cuts from government, in order to be able to terminate a work esteemed by artists and antiquarians. Her request has been favourably received, and the cuts have been restored to her, under the sole condition of giving, for the large public libraries, a certain number of the complete work.

FEBRUARY, 1800.

It appears from a description of the colony of French Guiana, lately published at Paris, that a number of errors have escaped the writers, who have hitherto treated of that subject.—One of these, is, to distinguish the island of Cayenne from the Continent, as if it were perfectly detached from it,—another is, in speaking of the climate to pretend that it exhales a pestilential air, as is justly advanced with regard to Batavia, and some other parts of the globe,—some authors have likewise given an unfavourable judgement as to the fertility of the land,—the falsity of which assertion this author demonstrates, and proves on the contrary, its very great fertility,—and the French exiles, have it seems, made the most lively reclamations to their Friends in France ; of the scarcity of poultry and cattle, while in reality, the colony, as this author shews, might, if it were less distant, easily supply all France with provisions of both kinds.

The first classical book that ever issued from the Russian Press, was Cornelius Nepos, in the original language ; it was printed at Muscow in 1700.

A beautiful figure of a bird of paradise, delicately formed, brought from Seringapatam, lately arrived in the ship Cornwallis,

and is now deposited in the India House. This superb figure, which formed part of the throne belonging to the late Sultan of Mysore, and valued at 60,000l. sterling, is to be presented to the King. The jewels about it are of the first kind, its tail exhibits a profusion of rubies (and emeralds fancifully placed so as to represent real life,) the neck is adorned with brilliants, the legs are of gold studded with jewels, and the tout-ensemble is a perfect masterpiece.

The opinion of Vanhelmont and of Boyle, that *plants draw their principal nourishment from water*, is nothing less than a new discovery; this same idea has been found in a work intitled *Recognitions Clementines*, the author of which lived many ages before Vanhelmont.

At Geneva is now publishing a Splendid Journal, entitled *Bibliothèque Britannique*, or a collection extracted from the English periodical and other works; consisting of memoirs and transactions of the Societies and Academies of Great-Britain, as well in Europe as in Asia, Africa, and America. Among other learned authors of this novel undertaking, designed to transplant into the soil of France the most agreeable and valuable flowers, and fruits of Britain, in literature, the sciences and the arts, are the Pictets, a family celebrated for half a century for their love of letters and devotion to the useful arts.

Lately, some workmen, employed in the demolition of the old chateau of Bayeaux-join discovered, under the foundations of the chapel, a species of monument, which from its form, is supposed to have been a millidy column: what remains of the inscription is thus read by the members of the Commission of Arts of that commune, who were deputed to examine it: Cæsari. Septimo. Severo. Pio. Pertinaci. Patri. Patriæ, Pontifici. Maximo. Parthico. Arabico. Adiabemico. Imp. XII. Coss.—Aurelio. Antonino &c.

The Emperor here referred to, is doubtless Septimus Severus, who, in fact, solemnly assumed the surname of Pertinax, received those of conqueror of the Parthians of Arabia and of Adiabene, and associated in the Empire his son Caracalla, under the name of Marcus-Aurelius Antoninus. The Commissaries have not been able to penetrate the sense of the last line, and another line is effaced. This fragment is above five feet in length, and truncated at the two ends; it composed formerly a *fut de colonne* about two feet in diameter.

It is a fact which requires to be generally known, that vinegar thrown on iron or bricks, heats nearly to a red heat, becomes decomposed, and a large quantity of carbonic acid gas (fixed air) is thereby formed, which is totally unfit for respiration. When vinegar is to be evaporated, for the sake of purifying the atmosphere in sick rooms, it should be done by heating the vessel which contains it.

MARCH, 1800.

A New edition of the *Poems of Hector Macneill, Esq.* containing, beside those very beautiful and popular ones which he has already published, many other pieces of not inferior excellence, will appear at Edinburgh, in the course of the ensuing summer.

An edition of the *Complaynt of Scotland*, an ancient poem, interesting alike by its poetical merit, and by the many curious particulars which it includes, illustrative of the manners, arts, and literature of the age in which it was written, is about to be published also at Edinburgh, by Mr. Constable, bookseller. The edition will be very splendid. Not more than 80, or 100 copies will be printed. Notes, illustrations, and an ample glossary, will be added to the text.

There is nearly ready for publication ;—by a *Farmer and Breeder* ;—a *New Farmer's Calendar* : the object of which is, — to describe, practically, the particular business of every month in the year, — and to afford directions concerning the best plan on which a *Farmer's Accompts* may be kept. The work includes, also, a plain and accurate account of the chief modern improvements in husbandry. The best method for the management and subsistence of annual-stock in winter, is, likewise, pointed in it. Considerable expectations have been already excited among Farmers and Land-holders by the promise of this work.

Several handsome and correct editions of small classical works from the elegant press of *Mudell*, have likewise been published in Scotland, in the course of the present season.

In consequence of some unpleasant differences among the members of the *Royal Society of Edinburgh*, the learned and ingenious *Dr. Rotheram* of St. Andrews is no longer a fellow of that Society.

A part of a new volume of the *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* has been lately printed. It contains, among other things, some eminently curious experiments upon the fusion of whinstone, by Sir. James Hall, bart, and *Dr. Kennedy*. These experiments appear to throw much new light upon the nature and formation of *Lava*.

It is with very great pleasure we learn, that ample funds have been subscribed for the support of the *royal institution* which was last year proposed by Count Rumford ; that its apartments have been opened to the subscribers ; that *Dr. Garnet*, the ingenious professor of natural philosophy and chemistry, has begun his lectures ; that they are eagerly heard by many persons the most distinguished for fashion, taste, and scientific curiosity ; and that, so far as can be judged from the present appearances, this institution will amply fulfil those beneficial uses which its worthy and ingenious proposer taught the public to expect from it.

One of the most splendid specimens which have been produced of British topography, has just issued from the press at *Benseley's*,

It is a poem by Mr. *Pybus*, one of the lords of the treasury. It is intituled the *Sovereign*, and is inscribed to *Paul, Emperor of all the Russias*.

Miscellaneous Articles.

CONNECTICUT, FEB. 1801.

OUT of 1,227 children, who were received into the house for the education of the poor of Stockholm, no fewer than 1,026 have died there. A mortality so extraordinary has attracted the notice, and excited the suspicion of the Swedish public. There must, certainly, be something extremely wicked or erroneous in the oeconomy of the house.

In the city of *Cherson*, in the Russian dominions, such is the simplicity too much open to depravity of manners, that men and women go openly to bathe together, naked, into the same baths, and even in the same pools or rivers, in the open air.

Poison was, a few years since, mixed with the wine, in the administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, in the cathedral church of *Zurich*; twenty-eight persons died by the poison, and several hundreds recovered, with great difficulty from its effects. The person by whom it had been secretly mingled with the wine was *Wistz*, the grave-digger, who perpetrated the crime, that he might have the more graves to make, and to receive payment for!

Mr. Christopher Hoxie, a citizen of Hudson has invented what he terms a **WHEAT MACHINE**, which will, in all probability, be one of the most useful and valuable Machines ever introduced into society, it will thresh and clean from twenty to one hundred bushels in a day, according to the size.

It is turned by wind, water, horse or crank, according as the purchaser may choose, and by the assistance of two or three small children who can lift a sheaf. Large quantities of any kind of grain may be extracted from the straw and chaff in a day, the cockle and the smut is also separated, and the pure wheat gathered into the garner. Whereas it is well known by the farmer that by the common mode of threshing it is a laborious task for one man to extract more than seven bushels in a day.

ALKALIES, the great Antidotes of Poison.

Mr. Williams, a writer in the Asiatic Transactions, affirms, that the bites of the worst serpents of India, can be cured by *cau de lure*, which is a preparation, of the spirit of sal ammoniac or volatile alkali. Of this he produces a number of cases.

Mr. Ferriar, of Manchester reports, that of a large number of cases of persons *bitten by mad dogs*, and treated with caustic alkali, not one was seized with that horrid symptom, hydrophobia, or dread of water.

The experiments of Mr. Heberden have shown that one of the worst forms of elephantiasis, or *infectious leprosy*, can be happily cured by alkaline remedies.

Of late, some German physicians have cured the tetanus traumaticus, or *spasmodic disease, ending in locked-jaw*, consequent upon wounds, by alkalies administered both internally in mixture, and applied externally for a bath or lotion:

Mr. Barker and Mr. Harris bear witness to the efficacy of alkalies, in getting the better of that *venomous fluid in the stomach and bowels*, which causes the terrible symptoms of *ardent fevers and dysenteries*.—And Dr. Charlton and Dr. Bard have attested the efficacy of lime water in mitigating the *black vomit itself*.

Some communications read last summer before the corporation of New-York, and directed by that liberal body to be published, contain the clearest evidence of the superior wholesomeness of limestone and marble for the *materials of houses and the pavements of streets* in cities; and of the efficacy of the fixed mineral alkali or barilla, in guarding against the noxious effluvia of dead bodies.

Thus it appears by a variety of concurrent testimony, that the anti-septic, anti-pestilential and anti-venomous effects of alkalies, which have been so fully explained, and so warmly recommended in America, promise to do more good to society than all the rest of modern improvements. And in these researches, to the honour of our country and time, Dr. Mitchell, a native American, has taken the lead.

From an accurate record of deaths kept in New-Milford, for ten years past it appears, that during that time there have died annually about 34 persons, out of a population of about 3,000 souls. Reckoning on the same period it appears, that of those born into the world in that town, or who emigrate into it. 1-4th die under 6 years of age, one half under 35, one out of 6 lives to 70 years, one out of 12 lives to 80, one out of 40 lives to 90,—and one out of 1000 lives to a hundred.

Dr. S. H. JACKSON, in his "Cautions to Women respecting the State of Pregnancy," &c. condemns the practice of blowing with the breath into the mouth or nostrils of a still-born infants for the purpose of distending the lungs. He remarks that the excitement of respiration, is but a secondary consideration in the resuscitation of infantile life, and that our chief attention should be directed to restore the action of the heart, and circulatory system on which the foetal life almost solely depends. He observes also, that the air which an attendant has already breathed, and which, by the

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common practice, is breathed over and over again, at the mouth of the child, is the worst air that can be put into it, and the most unlikely to answer the intended purpose.

ESTIMATES FOR 1801.

The *Secretary of the Treasury*, in a work which exceeds 100 pages, has reported to the Congress of the United States, the following appropriations as necessary for the service of the year 1801.

	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
For the civil list, including the departments. - -	594,701	37
For the payments of annuities and grants, - -	1,753	33
For the support of the mint, - -	13,300	00
For the support of foreign ministers, - -	85,000	00
For expenses incident to treaties, - -	361,364	00
For supporting the claims of Americans abroad, -	64,000	00
For supporting distressed seamen abroad, -	30,000	00
For the valuation of houses lands, &c. - -	40,000	00
For the military department generally, - -	1,400,001	00
For the payment of military pensions, - -	93,000	00
For the navy department, generally, - -	2,342,352	95
For the fabrication of cannon, arms, &c. -	400,000	00
For the support of light-houses, &c. - -	38,622	70
For the second enumeration, - -	60,000	00
For satisfying miscellaneous claims, - -	5,600	00
Total,	5,529,695	35

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the above purposes, are :—

1st. The sum of 600,000 dollars of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in 1801, which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of government.

2d. The surplus of the revenue and income of the United States, which may accrue to the end of the year 1801, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

NAVAL ESTABLISHMENT, &c.

The Secretary also gives the following list of the Naval Establishment, viz.—Five frigates of 44 guns ; four ditto of 36 guns ; two ditto of 32 guns ; four ships carrying 24 guns on gun-deck, and 8 on quarter deck ; eight ships of 20 to 24 guns : three ships of 18 guns ; two ships of 16 guns ; and five ditto of 12 guns.—With several galleys,—Total 40. Of the naval appropriations heretofore made 700,000 dollars are unexpended. The following are the rates of men allowed the ships of the United States.

Frigate	of	44 guns	400 men
Ditto		36	340 do
Ditto		32	260 do
Ditto (smaller)		32	240 do
Ship	of	20 to 26	180 do
Sloops		18	140 do
Brigs		16 to 18	100 do
Schooners		12 to 14	70 do
Gallies			28 do

The seamen and mariners in the navy amount to 7366. Since the establishment of the navy the following captures have been made of French armed vessels :

	Guns.	Men.
L'Insurgente,	40	409
Le Berceau,	26	300
Deux Anges,	20	54
Sans Pareil,	16	87
Le Croyable,	14	54
La Jeloux,	14	70
Magacienne,	14	63
Brilliant Jennessé,	12	62
Italic Conquest,	12	—
L'Active,	12	60
Marsain,	11	—
L'Amour de la Patrie,	6	60
Tartouffe,	8	60
Le Vanqu岸,	8	85
Les Amis,	6	16
La Mutine,	6	60
Favorite,	6	41
Sandwich,	6	—
Syren,	4	36
La Voltigeuse,	10	61
Fly,	4	—
L'Esther,	3	36
La Fouguese,	2	70

Le Frippon, Buonapart, Le Dilligente, Louise Rabareuse, L'Onze Vendemaire, Ocean, Vegues, Le Gource, Le Pelicaine, L'Esperance, Atalanta, Hereux, Le Jaison, (50 men) Peggy, Heureuse, Recontre, Gen. Massena, L'Piege, L'Unite, La Victoire, La Jeanné, La Fortune, Cygne, La Decade, Manuel, Renomme, L'Aigle, Flambeaux. Gouchon, Flying Fish, Hope, Gambeaux, Felix, Dove, Fortune, La Poline, Vengeance, La Cullie, La Dorade, Lespoir, Piege, Dolphin, Phinix, La Fortune, and Aerial, besides boats, and several vessels without any name. The force and crews of the prizes mentioned above we have not been able to ascertain. The captures are 74 in number ; and the vessels re-captured by our cruisers exceed Eighty.

FRUIT TREES.

Farmers too generally think it sufficient to plant apple trees. To choose the fruit, and to take good care of them afterwards, is at least as important. It is perhaps better for a farmer to have no trees, than to have only such as he neglects.

Every farm ought to have a few St. Germain, and other good winter pears—a few green gage, damson, and other useful plums, some English cherries, and peaches. But the main supply of fruit should be apples. For cider is wholsomer, cheaper, more palatable and more in fashion for laborers, than muddy beer, or new rum.

Trees should be kept from their *first growth*, so pruned as to spread very much, rather than to run up tall; they should be cleared from limbs, that crop and choak out the free circulation of the air. From May to Nov. manure enough to smother and kill the grass, should be spread about the stems of young trees. But after November, it should be carefully removed, as the field mice would otherwise gnaw the bark, and spoil the trees; one hundred trees thus carefully managed, would yield more profit, than 500 neglected.

The Editor of Poulson's Philadelphia Daily Advertiser having recieved from a friend the following Receipt for the cure of the Cancer, is induced, from the veracity of the writer, and the importance of such a remedy to many afflicted individuals, to lay it before the public.

A SAFE AND EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR THE
CANCER.

“Take the narrow leaved Dock root and boil it in water, till it be quite soft, then bathe the part affected in the decoction as hot as can be born, three or four times a day?—the root must be mashed and applied as a poultice.

“This root has proved an effectual cure in many instances;—it was first introduced by an *Indian Woman*, who came to the house of a person in the country who was much afflicted with a cancer in her mouth; the Indian, perceiving something was the matter, enquired what it was, and, on being informed, said she would cure her. The woman consented to a trial, though with little hope of success, having previously used many things without receiving any benefit. The Indian went out and soon returned with a root, which she boiled and applied as above, and in a short time, a cure was affected. The Indian was very careful to conceal what these roots were and refused giving any information respecting them; but happening one day to lay some of them down, and step out, the woman concealed one of the roots, which she planted, and soon discovered what it was; not long af-

ter a person, in that neighbourhood, being afflicted with the same complaint in her face, she informed her of this remedy, and in two weeks, she was cured.—Some time after a man was cured of a confirmed cancer upon the back of his hand: after suffering much, and unable to get any rest, it was procured and prepared for him; he kept his hand in the water as hot as he could bear it for some time; the root was then applied as a poultice, and that night he slept comfortably, and, in two weeks, his hand was entirely cured.

“Daniel Brown’s father having had a cancer in his head, had it cut out and apparently healed; but, some of the roots remaining, it again broke out; his doctor then informed him that nothing more could be done except burning it out with hot irons. This being too harsh a remedy to submit to, he was much discouraged. The Dock root was soon after recommended, and it cured him in a short time,

“In the beginning of the winter of 1798 a hard lump appeared in the middle of my under lip, and, in a short time, became sore;—it continued in that situation till spring, when it increased and became painful; I then shewed it to a person of skill, and soon found he apprehended it to be cancerous; after two or three different applications, the complaint encreased and spread rapidly.

“Lot Trip, having heard of my complaint, mentioned this root. I called on him to know the particulars of it—he gave me the necessary information—the root was procured, and used in the manner abovementioned—taking a mouthful of the water, in which the root was boiled, and letting it drip over my lips as hot as I could bear it; this I did three or four times a day, and then kept the root to it a day and a night, and in three days the pain entirely left it, and in two weeks it was cured.

“This remedy is simple, safe, and not attended with any thing unpleasant.”

MARRIAGES.

At New-Haven *John Phelps Esq.* of Stafford, to *Miss Elizabeth Sanford*:—At Montville *Mr. Charles Rogers*, to *Miss Abigail Allen*:—At New-Haven, *Mr. Stephen Trowbridge*, to *Miss Hannah Munson*;—At Suffield, *Mr. Thaddeus Leavitt*, to *Miss Jemima Loomis*;—At Ashford, *Mr. Joseph Colton*, to *Miss Sabrina How*:—At Windsor, *Mr. Elihu Roberts*, to *Miss Deborah Munsele*:—At Groton, *Mr. Samuel Corwin*, to *Miss Nancy Cheeseborough*; *Mr. Vine Stoddard, Junr.* to *Miss Sabria Avery*,—*Mr. Charles Lester*, of Scipio, N. Y. to *Miss Elizabeth Perkins*;—At New-London, *Mr. Whitman Smith*, to *Miss Eunice*

Truman;—At Mansfield, *Mr. Charles Woodworth*, aged 22, to *Miss Deborah Sargeant*, aged 36;—At Middlebury, *Rev. Asa Lyman*, to *Miss Mary Benedict*;—At New-Haven, *Mr. Enoch Ives*, to *Miss Sally Gorham*; At Woodbridge, *Rev. Israel Brainard* of Guilford, to *Miss Polly Huntington*;—At Norwich, *Mr. Rufus Robbins* to *Miss Esther Root*;—at Pomfret, *Mr. Thomas Kenny* to *Miss Lydia Salisbury*;—At Preston, *Capt. Benjamin Mortimer* to *Mrs. Wilcox*;—at Chatham, *Mr. Cyprian Hinckley* to *Miss Lydia Bevins*;—*Mr. Jabez Hood*, to *Mis Hannah Dewey*;—At Wethersfield, *Mr. Henry Deming* to *Miss Harriot Newson*;—at Glastenbury, *Mr. Jedediah Waterman*, of New-York, to *Miss Betsey Plummer*;—at Plainfield, *Rev. William Bradford*, to *Miss Anna Spalding*;—at Brooklin, *Mr. John Stowell* to *Miss Tabatha Tyler*:—At New-Haven, *Mr. Stephen Hotchkiss* to *Miss Polly Griswold*;—At New-London, *Mr. Isaac Gears* to *Miss Susannah Hempstead*;—At Groton, *Mr. Amos Baily* to *Miss Prudence Gears*.

—At New-York, *Mr. John Edgerly* to *Miss Elizabeth McArthur*. *John I. Morgan, Esq.* to *Miss Eliza Baldwin*. *John Brower, Esq.* to *Mrs. Deborah Myers*. *Ezekiel Robbins, Esq.* to *Miss Clara Jagger*. *Mr. Peter Morrison* to *Miss Mary Graham*; *Mr. Abraham Day* to *Miss Catharine Blanck*. *Mr. John Brodie* to *Miss Sarah Hopkins*. *George Clinton, jun, Esq.* to *Miss Hannah Franklin*. *Mr. Jehiel Jagger*, to *Miss Mary Post*. *Mr. John I. Moore*, to *Miss Harriot Underhill*. *Mr. John A. Schuyler* to *Mrs. Mary Kipp*.

—At Albany, *Joseph Alston, Esq.* of South Carolina, to *Miss Theodosia Burr*, only child of *Aaron Burr Esq.* *Mr. Lawrence L. Van Kleck*, to *Miss Alida Van Ransselear*.

—At Baltimore, *Mr. Joseph Husband* to *Miss Sally G. Brown*. This lady is both *Husband* and *Wife*,

OBITUARY.

DIED,—at Hudson, *Capt. PAUL BUNKER*, of that city, in the 36th year of his age.

The following account of his death is given by the attending physician, *Dr. Malcolm*, at the particular request of his friends.

Capt. Paul Bunker called at my house about seven o'clock in the evening of Thursday last, and meeting me at the door very hastily requested me to get into a sleigh with him and go to the assistance of his wife who was then ill; I instantly acquiesced and on our passage to his house I noticed nothing in his actions or expressions that gave me any reason to suppose he was labouring

under any bodily infirmity—he appeared to be alarmed and very anxious for the safety of Mrs. Bunker. I parted with him at the door, and passing to the assistance of Mrs. Bunker, I did not see or hear any thing of him again until the alarm of his sudden illness in another room (about 15 or 20 minutes after our entering the house, and at the moment of his wife's happy relief) when I heard him say, rather faintly, "Oh my breast!"—I instantly stepped up to him, he was then sitting in a chair with his hands on his knees and stooping forward—his countenance indicated distress—I proposed to him to let blood, but he replied, very faintly, "Oh! no."—and instantly dropt sideways from the chair on the floor, when all sense and voluntary motion ceased—with difficulty his coat was got off and I attempted to bleed him in two different places but in vain—no pulsation was to be found in any part of his body—and after a few slight heavings of his chest he expired.

It would have been very satisfactory to have been permitted to an anatomical investigation in a case of such sudden death; but the peculiar sensibility of Mrs. Bunker, and her delicate situation at the time forbad the mention of it. The rupture of an important blood vessel, perhaps the heart itself, was the most probable cause. Capt. Bunker has been known to complain of a pain and distress in his breast for some two or three years previous to this event, and to have frequently expressed an apprehension that it would prove at some time the cause of his death—and the extraordinary exertions he had just been making, and the agitated state of his mind, might have proved an exciting cause of the supposed rupture—marks of the extravation of a great quantity of blood appeared about the breast and sides of the head a few hours after his decease. May it not be considered as one of the cases mentioned by Mr. Baily, in his *Morbid Anatomy*—in the following words?

"It sometimes happens, and I believe chiefly in those who are advanced in life, that the heart at some part becomes thinner, and upon any great exertion bursts: the blood escapes into the cavity of the pericardium, and the person is instantly destroyed.

"Of such cases I have seen one instance only, but have heard from the best authority of another. They both happened to men; and I mention these circumstances because men appear to be more subject to diseases of the heart and blood vessels than women. It is probable that persons dying from this cause have on account of the suddenness of their death, been supposed to die of apoplexy."

DIED.—at Newburyport, Mr. WILLIAM TITCOMB, a victim to quackery.—Mr. Titcomb had been long afflicted with the Rheumatism, from which he could obtain no relief, a few days since a person recommended what he termed a ground sweat, the process, of which was as follows, viz. A hole was dug in the earth, the aperture of which was just sufficient to admit a person,

the place was then heat by a fire to as great a degree as the patient could be supposed to bear; the unfortunate man was then put in, warmly wrapped in woollen, and the only aperture closed: he was confined in this dreadful situation till he was senseless, and survived the horrid experiment but a few hours.

DIED.—At Winchester, Mr. NATHAN WHEELER, aged 42 years—his death was occasioned by a wound which he received in sliding off a hay-mow, by which stood a Rake, the stale of which entered his body and penetrated upwards of two feet; as far as his shoulder—after which he survived about seventeen hours; in the most excruciating pain—but had his senses and the use of speech till within a few minutes of his death: He has left a wife and six children to lament his death.

DIED, at New-Milford, on the 9th of December, the Rev. NATHANIEL TAYLOR, in the 79th year of his age, and 53d of his ministry. During his long and active life, he has filled the various stations, in which he has been placed by divine Providence, with approbation and utility to his friends and others. For the last twenty-six years, he has been a member of the Board of Trustees of Yale College. In which situation, his industry, economy and care for the many and complicated interests of College, have ever been conspicuous, and will be long perceived. During the period, in which he had an immediate charge of a church and people, he discharged with fidelity the several duties of his office. With other traits of his character, deserving imitation, that of a peace-maker is deeply imprinted upon the memories of his friends and people. His funeral was attended the Thursday following, by the clergy in the vicinity, and a large concourse of people. A sermon, suitably adapted, was preached on the occasion, by the Rev. Joel Bordwell of Kent, from 2 Cor. iv. 7. *But we have this treasure in earthen vessels, that the excellency of the power may be of God, and not of us.* He has left a widow and five children to lament their loss and imitate his virtues.

DIED—near Bridgeport, Isaac Odle, junr. son of Mr. Isaac Odle, aged about 15. The circumstances attending the death of this lad, are somewhat singular. He was taken ill, in the morning, complained of great distress at his stomach, spit a matter resembling chocolate grounds, and expired on the evening of the same day. Soon after the father of the lad, and a sister were seized in the same way; but by the early assistance of a physician, they both recovered. This led some persons to search for the cause of this unusual disorder, when they found near the house, the carcase of a dead colt, the effluvia from which undoubtedly occasioned the above disasters.

DIED.—At Fairfield, after a short illness, THADEUS BURR, Esq. in the 66th year of his age. In the death of this worthy man, society has sustained the loss of an upright and virtuous ornament. To his immediate friends it is afflictive, severe and irreparable. In the various relations of *Husband, Brother, Friend*

and *Master*, he '*acted well his part*,' and was highly exemplary. His uncommon usefulness and active benevolence, if duly appreciated, will call forth the sweetest reward of good actions—the tear of gratitude! And it may truly be said that he was a father to the fatherless, and the widow's friend.

DIED.—At Danbury, the Rev. *Timothy Langdon*, Pastor of the first church and congregation in that town, aged 42.

DIED.—At Marcellus [State of N. Y.] Doct. *Elnathan Beach*, Sheriff of the County of Onondaga.

DIED.—At Hartford, Mrs. Rebecca Buel, aged 49. Mrs. Eunice Clapp, aged 79. Mrs. Hannah Graham, aged 84.—At Lebanon, Major Eli Hyde.—At Glastenbury, Col. Eli Moore, aged 50. Mr. John Gillet, aged 95, leaving a widow aged 93, with whom he had lived 69 years.—At Southington, Mr. Thomas Peck, aged 50.—At Windsor, Mrs. Johannah Lomis, aged 99 years, nine months and ten days. Mr. Lemuel Wells, aged 72.—At Ashford, Mrs. Hannah Bass, consort of Mr. Samuel Bass, aged 54.—At Stonington, Mr. Abiel Gardner, aged 73. Miss Mary Mason, aged 33.—At New-London, Mrs. Mary Cleveland, aged 24. Mrs. Mary Douglass aged 87.—At Windham, Mrs. Collate Backus, aged 92. Miss Lydia Hebard, aged 31.—Killed by the falling of a tree at Watertown, Mr. Joseph Ludington, aged 65.—At Reading Capt. Zalmon Read, aged 63. Mr. Ezekiel Hill.—At Huntington, Mr. Jeremiah Hubble, aged 76.—Capt. Samuel Blackman, aged 75.—At Newtown. Mr. Henry Glover.

—At New-York, Mr. William Bowne, merchant. Mrs. Catharine Le Roy, aged 62. Doctor Abraham Fleischman, sen. a native of Holland, aged 61. Miss Margaretta H. Tinny, aged 15. Mr. Coll Mac Gregor.—Mrs. Margaret Howel, aged 31. Mr. Frederick Bassett, aged 60.

—At North Salem, Major Tertulus Stephenson, aged 58.—At Newtown (Long Island) Mrs. Clarisa Howard, wife of Mr. Benjamin Howard, and daughter of the Rev. Amiza Lewis, of North Stamford, aged 27.

—At Boston, Mrs. Mary Burge, aged 43—Mr. James Thompson, aged 69—Capt. William Mackay, aged 77—Mr. William Belstedt, aged 49, for upwards of 20 years organist of Trinity Church—Mrs. Elizabeth Coffin, aged 53—Capt. Edmond House, aged 52.

—At Newport, Hon. Mrs. Lucia C. Grattan widow of the late Col. Grattan (cousin german to the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, Esq. the celebrated Irish orator) and oldest sister of Lord Viscount Falkland.

—At Charlestown. (S. C.) Mr. John Charles Javeux, aged 80, a native of Bordeaux, for 52 years a resident at Cape Francois, where he abandoned a property of 50,000 dollars, at the time of the disturbances there.

Connecticut Magazine



A Doolittle sculp.

Capt. James Cook

F. R. S.

